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Japan

Japan: U.S. Urges Tokyo To Build Air Base on Okinawa

OW3004143696 Tokyo ASAHI SHIMBUN in Japanese 27 Apr 96 Evening Edition p 1

[FBIS Translated Text] It was disclosed on 27 April that in exchange for the agreement reached between the Japanese and U.S. Governments on the return of the Marine Corps Air Station [MCAS] Futenma (located in Ginowan City, Okinawa), the U.S. has called on the Japanese Government to construct an air base and runway on Okinawa. In the Japan-U.S. agreement, the expression "heliport" has been used: however, it has been suggested that a base covering an area of about 300 hectares should be built. The requested heliport would be equivalent to the Nagoya Airport (with an area of about 320 hectares) that includes the Komaki Base of the Self-Defense Forces [SDF]. Since the Kadena ammunition depot (near Yomitan, Onna, and other villages) which is close to the U.S. Kadena Air Base has been cited as a possible construction site, local people are strongly opposed to the plan.

In the interim report approved on 15 April by the Japan-U.S. Special Action Committee on Okinawa (SACO), which deals with the issue of realignment and reduction of the U.S. military bases on Okinawa, it is stated that MCAS Futenma will be returned on condition that "an adequate substitute facility must be completed." Since this substitute facility will be used "to maintain the military functions," the report states that in addition to the transfer of the air-to-air refueling aircraft unit to the Iwakuni Base in Yamaguchi Prefecture, a "heliport" should be built on Okinawa.

However, according to a concerned government official, the U.S. side has actually sounded out the possibility of building a runway with a length of about 1,500 meters at this "heliport." A senior SDF official, who specializes in aircraft, said: "If they plan to deploy a large-scale helicopter unit, it will be desirable for the unit to be capable of operating fixed-wing liaison or transport aircraft, and also capable of handling supply by itself. Probably for this purpose, they need a runway."

Reportedly, it is military common sense that in case several helicopters have to take off and land simultaneously, it will be necessary to have a runway of a certain length. The U.S. Forces own the Kadena Air Base [KAB] located close to MCAS Futenma. However, since KAB is an Air Force base, it is observed that the Marine Corps intends to secure its own airfield with a runway on Okinawa.

This new base will be the "home base" for a large-scale reinforcement unit with an estimated 300 helicopters in case of an emergency. Therefore, it is said that the base will need an area of about 300 hectares. It will be smaller than MCAS Futenma (covering an area of about 480 hectares, including related facilities) which has a 2,800-meter runway. However, it will be larger than the Tsuiki Base (located in Fukuoka Prefecture) of Air the SDF where the fighter unit has been stationed. It will be about the same size as the Nagoya Airport that includes the Komaki Base. The Kadena ammunition depot area (covering an area of about 2,800 hectares) is located across six cities, towns and villages — Kadena Town, Yomitan Village, Onna Village, Gushikawa City, Okinawa City, and Ishikawa City. Both the Japanese and U.S. Governments believe the new base will most likely be built at this site.

As for helicopter bases in Japan, there are Camp Kisarazu (in Chiba Prefecture), which is the home base for the First Helicopter Unit of the Ground SDF (with about 50 helicopters) with the 1,800-meter runway; and Camp Tachikawa with a 900-meter runway (located in Tokyo) where another helicopter unit has been also stationed. It is reported that not only the SDF liaison aircraft but also attack aircraft from U.S. naval aircraft carriers have landed at Camp Kisarazu for repair work.

The government has estimated the total cost for the return of MCAS Futenma will amount to Y300-400 million [yen]. The new base will be built on the land used by the U.S. military. It will be necessary to win the local people's understanding of the plan. However, "no final decision has been made" on the project including the concrete plan for building a runway "except for what is given in the interim report," (as stated by a top Defense Agency [DA] official).

On Okinawa, since the announcement of the interim report as well as the decision on "the return of MCAS Futenma," the local people have started filing strong complaints. For example, in expressing their strong dissatisfaction, some said: "It is nothing but an attempt at 'rotating the base-related burden from one place to another' within Okinawa Prefecture."

Japan: Spokesman: Dole Criticism 'Not Necessarily Based on Fact'

OW3004115296 Tokyo KYODO in English 1126 GMT 30 Apr 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, April 30 KYODO — U.S. Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole's criticism of White House trade policy toward Japan is based on his misunderstanding of the issue, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday [30 April].

"It is not necessarily based on fact," Foreign Ministry spokesman Hiroshi Hashimoto told a news conference.

commenting on Dole's remarks Monday that the White House has released trade policy documents prepared by the ministry on its Internet home page publicity service.

The spokesman said the documents Dole referred to are made by the ministry and available on its own Internet home page, adding they were only accessible via the White House's Internet service during U.S. President Bill Clinton's state visit to Japan on April 16-18.

Hashimoto also denied Dole's assertion that the documents said all trade disputes between Japan and the United States have been resolved, saying such a statement cannot be found on the ministry's home page.

Dole, the likely Republican presidential candidate, said in a statement Monday, "This is the point we have reached... [ellipses as received] After three and one-half years of stewardship of Bill Clinton and his advisers, and it is the Japanese who are writing the trade policy papers for the Clinton White House."

Japan: Tokyo, Okinawa Agree To Form Task Force on Base Cuts

OW3004130696 Tokyo KYODO in English
1234 GMT 30 Apr 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, April 30 KYODO — The central government and Okinawa Prefecture agreed Tuesday [30 April] to establish a task force May 9 to implement a Japan-U.S. agreement on reduction of U.S. military bases in the prefecture, government officials said.

Hiroshi Hirabayashi, head of the Cabinet Councilors' Office on External Affairs, and Okinawa Vice Gov. Masanori Yoshimoto met Tuesday in Okinawa Prefecture and agreed that the panel will convene May 9 in Tokyo, they said.

Under an agreement reached earlier [in] April between Japan and the United States, the U.S. military will vacate some 20 percent of the land it now occupies in Japan's southernmost island prefecture. This will include return to the prefecture of the Futenma base in the city of Ginowan.

The task force will be comprised of officials from Okinawa Prefecture and central government ministries and agencies.

Japan: MITI Vice Minister Displeased Over U.S. Trade Watch List

OW0105074396 Tokyo KYODO in English
0712 GMT 1 May 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, May 1 KYODO — A senior trade ministry official voiced displeasure Wednesday with the United States' decision to keep Japan on a "priority watch" list for U.S. trade action on protection of intellectual property rights.

"We have no idea about some of the things pointed out" in the annual report released Tuesday by the office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), Vice International Trade and Industry Minister Tomio Tsutsumi said at a news conference.

In the report compiled under the Special 301 provision of the 1974 U.S. Trade Law, Washington cited concerns over differences between Japan and the U.S. over interpretations of patent rights, inadequate protection of trademarks and other issues.

"The U.S. has also failed to honor obligations" under bilateral intellectual property negotiations between the two countries, Tsutsumi said.

Meanwhile, Tsutsumi expressed regret over the failure to meet Monday's deadline for concluding multilateral negotiations on liberalization of basic telecommunications services under the World Trade Organization (WTO).

Some 50 countries participating in the talks will likely postpone settlement of the talks until February 1997.

"Basically, it (the delay) is not desirable," Tsutsumi said. "We will be in trouble if it forces a delay in deregulation of domestic telecommunication services."

Japan: Lawmaker Releases U.S. Official's Remarks on DPRK

OW0105001596 Tokyo KYODO in English
2320 GMT 30 Apr 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Washington, April 30 KYODO — A senior U.S. defense official has expressed concern that North Korea could collapse in the next six to seven months, while stressing the need for cooperation between the United States and Japan to address such a possible crisis, a Japanese lawmaker said Tuesday [30 April].

According to Iwao Matsuda, head of a Japanese delegation, Kurt Campbell, deputy assistant secretary of defense for Asia and Pacific Affairs, conveyed the concern during a dinner held Monday on the fringes of a nonpartisan meeting between U.S. and Japanese lawmakers.

A Pentagon spokesman denied any knowledge of Campbell's comments, but noted that U.S. officials have not mentioned any such time frame to date though they have voiced concerns over the North Korean situation.

Summarizing Campbell's remarks, however, Matsuda said there is a question mark over North Korea's ability to withhold for the next six to seven months, with every aspect of its system capable of malfunctioning.

Matsuda said Campbell gave such examples as the shutdown of schools due to grave shortages of food and fuel since the massive flooding last summer.

Against this backdrop, Campbell stressed the importance of the recently initiated dialogue between Washington and Tokyo for reviewing bilateral defense guidelines to cope with the lingering "contingency," Matsuda said.

The U.S. recently urged Japan to begin a review process as early as possible in line with an agreement reached earlier this month between President Bill Clinton and Japanese Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto to initiate the review in sight of a regional crisis led by the Korean peninsula.

Last week, a senior U.S. defense official said Washington hopes to start the process within two weeks in a bid to "have an interim report about the status, the progress, and the process" by September.

The defense official said the U.S. wants to look with Japan at conducting joint aircraft operations to rescue the two nations' civilian refugees in the case of a crisis as well as the use of Japanese civil airports and other facilities and Japan's provision of food, water, fuel and other supplies to U.S. forces.

Meanwhile, Matsuda said Campbell also told the delegation the two nations together with other allies must cooperate to have Pyongyang join the international community and to prevent the North Korean situation from deteriorating.

Washington has been actively engaging North Korea in response to Pyongyang's signs of improving ties.

Clinton and South Korean President Kim Yong-sam agreed earlier this month to pursue four-way talks toward a peace agreement to replace the July 1950 armistice that ended the three-year Korean War.

The proposed quadrilateral talks involve North and South Korea, China and the U.S.

Washington has started consultation with Pyongyang to address jitters over North Korea's exports of missiles, and is also slated to resume bilateral talks on prisoners of war and those missing in action from the Korean War.

Japan, ROK Agree To Open Fisheries Talks on 9 May

OW3004143396 Tokyo KYODO in English
1355 GMT 30 Apr 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria, April 30 KYODO — Japan and South Korea agreed Tuesday [30 April] to open talks on a new fisheries pact May 9 in Tokyo, separate from negotiations on a territorial dispute over a pair of islets in the sea of Japan, Japanese officials said.

The agreement was reached in a meeting in Pretoria between Japanese Foreign Minister Yukihiko Ikeda and South Korean Foreign Minister Kong No Myong.

The two ministers are in South Africa to attend a quadrennial general meeting of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Midrand, outside Johannesburg.

The new fisheries agreement became necessary after both nations announced plans to declare a 200-nautical-mile exclusive zone along their coasts. Japan's similar fishery negotiations with China started April 9.

Seoul is slated to announce Wednesday the introduction of a bill to the national assembly for a 200-mile zone without specifying where the border will be drawn between the South Korean and Japanese zones.

Ikeda and Kong reaffirmed that a solution to overlapping territorial claims will be negotiated in working-level talks separately from the fisheries accord.

Controversy over sovereignty of the group of rocky islets, known as Takeshima in Japan and Tokto in South Korea, was rekindled earlier this year when Japan announced it will seek Diet approval of the U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea, which allows signatories to establish a 200-mile economic zone around their shores.

As for Japanese plans to resume normalization talks with North Korea, which ruptured more than three years ago, Ikeda pledged that such moves would be "carefully studied" and made "while maintaining close contact with South Korea."

Kong reiterated Seoul's long-held stance that ties with the North should only be improved if there is progress in inter-Korean dialogue.

"We want the issue of normalizing ties between the United States and North Korea and Japan and North Korea to be handled with an awareness of the need for balance and harmony with respect to North-South relations," Kong said.

He said an improvement in U.S.-North Korean relations at the expense of inter-Korean dialogue would undermine peace and stability on the Korean peninsula.

Both ministers agreed that it is important for minimizing the risk of nuclear weapon development that the 15-nation European Union (EU) cooperate in multilateral efforts to revamp North Korea's nuclear power system.

Last week, the European Commission, the executive body of the EU, proposed European participation in the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO), an international consortium that will build two modern light-water reactors in the North, with funding of 75 million ECU, or European currency units, for five years.

KEDO is led by the U.S., Japan and South Korea.

Japan: Tokyo, Pretoria Agree To Seek Closer Bilateral Ties

OW3004155696 Tokyo KYODO in English 1502 GMT 30 Apr 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria, April 30 KYODO — Japanese Foreign Minister Yukihiko Ikeda and South African President Nelson Mandela agreed Tuesday [30 April] to strengthen bilateral political and economic ties, Japanese officials said.

In his meeting with Ikeda, the first Japanese foreign minister to visit South Africa in 12 years, Mandela hailed the development of bilateral economic ties in recent years, the officials said.

The president also noted that Japanese companies here have brought jobs and technology, the officials said.

Mandela expressed a willingness to attend a proposed second International Conference on African Development in Tokyo in 1998, and asked Japan to help South Africa strengthen its educational system, they said.

The first conference was held in Tokyo in October 1993.

Ikeda, who arrived in South Africa earlier Tuesday, pledged some 100 million dollars over the next three years to promote the spread of primary school education in South Africa and other African nations.

In a related move, Ikeda and South African Finance Minister Trevor Manuel exchanged notes on Japan's provision of 7.83 billion yen in low-interest loans for water augmentation and rural social infrastructure projects.

The untied 25-year loans, the first-ever Japanese official credits to South Africa, will carry a grace period of seven years and an interest rate of 2.5 percent per annum.

In his meeting with Mandela, Ikeda handed the president letters from Japanese Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto noting that Japan and South Africa have been steadily promoting cooperation at the United Nations, including joint efforts for nuclear disarmament.

The Japanese foreign minister also called for South African support for Japan's attempt to win a nonpermanent seat on the U.N. Security Council for the 1997-1998 term, the officials said.

Mandela promised South Africa will give serious thought to the Japanese request.

While applauding Mandela's leadership in promoting national reconciliation, Ikeda also expressed hope for a more stable economic situation in South Africa.

Also Tuesday, Ikeda addressed the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development just outside of Johannesburg. He also conferred with South Korean Foreign Minister Kong No-myong at the conference.

Ikeda, who was in Brussels earlier for ministerial meetings with the European Union (EU), will fly to Turkey on Thursday.

Japan Seeks African Support on Security Council Bid

OW0105152696 Tokyo KYODO in English 1453 GMT 1 May 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg, May 1 KYODO — Japanese Foreign Minister Yukihiko Ikeda asked southern African countries Wednesday [1 May] to support Japan's bid for nonpermanent membership on the U.N. Security Council.

Ikeda pledged in a lunch meeting with ministers of the countries belonging to the Southern African Development Community to supply 500,000 dollars to help boost the security mechanism of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

Ikeda said Japan is willing to expand its contributions to settling conflicts and building peace in Africa.

Explaining Japan's policy toward Africa, Ikeda sought support by African nations for Japan's efforts to obtain a nonpermanent seat on the U.N. Security Council in this fall's election.

The Japanese foreign minister is currently in South Africa since Tuesday to attend the general meeting of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development.

On Tuesday, Ikeda met with South African President Nelson Mandela and South Korean Foreign Minister Kong No-myung.

Ikeda, who attended a ministerial meeting Monday in Brussels with European Union, will fly to Turkey on Thursday and return to Japan on Sunday.

Japan: Hashimoto Promises Economic Recovery at May Day Rally

OW010506[illegible]6 Tokyo KYODO in English
0543 GMT 1 May 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, May 1 KYODO — Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto on Wednesday [1 May] became the first Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) premier ever to attend a May Day rally and pledged economic recovery to improve Japan's worsening employment situation.

Hashimoto wore a yellow jacket like other guests and labor officials at the "festival for workers" at Tokyo's Yoyogi Park organized by Japan's largest labor union, the 7.7 million-strong Japanese Trade Union Confederation (Rengo).

"The economy has slightly recovered but the employment situation is still at its worst level," Hashimoto said in his speech to the rally, attended by some 80,000 people, according to organizers.

The premier called on workers to pull together with the government to get the Japanese economy back on track.

Hashimoto appreciated changes in relations between the government and labor, saying they have come to cooperate with each other to make people's life better, compared with hostile relations a few decades ago.

Among the guests was Tomiichi Murayama, head of the Social Democratic Party (SDP), who last year was the first prime minister ever to attend Rengo's Tokyo May Day rally. Murayama was replaced as premier by Hashimoto in January.

In his speech, Murayama criticized the political community for "excessively" discussing such topics as what Japan's armed forces should do in possible "Far East" emergencies, the right to collective self-defense, or even reviewing the interpretation of some key provisions in the war-renouncing Constitution.

The Rengo rally adopted a declaration calling for administrative reform, deregulation and full reform of Japan's financial system rocked by a series of irregularities in the banking industry.

An estimated 2.1 million people joined May Day rallies at about 1,100 venues throughout Japan. The rallies were organized by Rengo and labor groups opposed to it.

Hashimoto's participation in the Yoyogi Park rally indicates Rengo may be reviewing its stance of opposition to the LDP, political analysts said.

The 840,000-member National Confederation of Trade Unions (Zenroren), which has close links with the opposition Japanese Communist Party, held a separate main rally elsewhere in Tokyo with an estimated 78,000 people attending.

People attending the Zenroren rally marched through the streets chanting slogans calling for abolition of U.S. military bases in the southwestern island prefecture of Okinawa and objecting to the planned use of 685 billion yen in taxpayers' money to help liquidate the nation's seven moribund housing loan companies.

The 300,000-member National Trade Union Council (Zenrokyo), which is associated with left-wing forces of the SDP, held its own rally at Tokyo's Hibiya Park. Unions representing managerial workers and foreign workers also joined the Zenrokyo event.

North Korea

DPRK: Group Adopts 'Emergency Statement' on Korean Peninsula

SK0105060896 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean
2100 GMT 30 Apr 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Co-chairmen of the International Liaison Committee for the Reunification and Peace of Korea had an emergency telephone conference on 17 and 18 April. They adopted an emergency statement of the co-chairmen, a letter to the UN secretary general, and a letter to the U.S. President.

The emergency statement of the co-chairmen expressed concern over the recent grave situation on the Korean peninsula and pointed out: The co-chairmen believe the recent ultra-tense situation on the Korean peninsula is caused by the extremely dangerous military moves of the South Korean authorities and U.S. bellicose circles. The South Korean authorities have for months conducted provocative large-scale military exercises and simulated a war of northward aggression throughout South Korea, including the southern area of the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] and the DMZ. The United States has sent numerous armaments to military provocation maneuvers.

Today, the south side of the MDL and DMZ has completely turned into a militarized zone and an attack position against the DPRK. To counter the unilateral maneuver of military provocation, the DPRK took a self-defense measure and declared that it will no longer be bound to the Armistice Agreement clauses on maintaining and managing the MDL and DMZ, in order to prevent a new war and to safeguard peace and security. The co-chairmen of the International Liaison Committee note that, based on its peace-loving policy, the DPRK has proposed to hold talks with the United States on replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement since a long time ago, and that the 30th UN General Assembly also urged the actual parties concerned to the Korean Armistice Agreement to sign a peace agreement.

The co-chairmen of the International Liaison Committee recognize that the DPRK and the United States, which are the parties concerned to the Korean Armistice Agreement, should hold peace negotiations to prevent aggravated tensions and war. The co-chairmen of the International Liaison Committee demand that the United States promptly respond to the DPRK's peace negotiation proposal to establish a new peace mechanism that will safeguard durable peace and security on the Korean peninsula in place of the old armistice system. We strongly appeal to the peace-loving forces of the world to generate public opinion calling for the U.S. to respond.

The letter addressed to the UN secretary general stated that due to the provocation maneuver of the United States and South Korean authorities, who have violated the Armistice Agreement and intensified war exercises, the south side of the DMZ has completely lost its role of a buffer area, and has turned into a militarized zone for a northward aggression and an attack position. This being the situation, the DPRK could not but take self-defense measures.

The letter addressed to the U.S. President stated that this crisis, which broke the process of detente that had been built on the Korean peninsula pursuant to the U.S.-DPRK agreed framework, is due to the bellicose provocation maneuvers of the U.S. rightist and conservative forces and the South Korean authorities. The letter noted the justness of the DPRK's self-defensive measure and denounced the United States for distorting the reality and denying the truth. The letter stated that the DPRK and the United States, the actual parties concerned [silchejok tangsajadurin] to the Korean Armistice Agreement, have the lofty obligation to prevent the eruption of a new war on Korean peninsula and to safeguard peace and security of the Asia-Pacific region, and urged the United States to positively respond to the proposal for negotiation on establishing a peace mechanism.

DPRK: SKNDF Denounces 'War' Moves of U.S. 'Bellicose Quarters'

SK0105070696 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0603 GMT 1 May 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, May 1 (KCNA) — The National Democratic Front of South Korea (NDFSK) [SKNDF] will join the entire people in a nationwide struggle to smash the war provocation moves of the U.S. bellicose quarters and the Kim Yong-sam group, ensure lasting peace on the Korean peninsula and accelerate its peaceful reunification.

The NDFSK Central Committee declared this in a statement on April 24.

The statement said quoting reports of U.S. military media:

The U.S. Pacific Command worked out and is going ahead with a plan to dispatch hundreds of thousands of U.S. troops to South Korea and, at the same time, massively send U.S. heavy bombers to "reduce to ashes" the North's underground batteries near the truce line.

Meanwhile, the Kim Yong-sam group has urgently asked the United States to provide missiles and other weapons worth 200 million dollars.

The NDFSK scathingly denounces the reckless moves of the U.S. military bellicose elements and the Kim Yong-sam group as premeditated war moves intended to create a catastrophic situation on the Korean peninsula.

They must act with discretion, squarely seeing the reality, and immediately stop their criminal moves to unleash another war, while crying for "peace".

If they persistently seek a war against the North in disregard of our warning, we will annihilate the provokers and bring about an early reunification of the country.

DPRK: Cilreco 'Emergency Statement' About Korea Reported

SK0105062996 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0607 GMT 1 May 96

["Extraordinary Telephone Meeting of Cilreco Presidium" — KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, May 1 (KCNA) — An extraordinary telephone meeting of the Presidium of the International Liaison Committee for Reunification and Peace in Korea (Cilreco) was held on April 17-18.

Adopted at the meeting were an emergency statement of the Presidium and letters to the U.N. secretary general and the U.S. President.

The statement said that the situation of the Korean peninsula has become very tense owing to the dangerous military moves of the South Korean authorities and the U.S. belligerent quarters.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, proceeding from its peaceloving policy, has proposed talks with the United States from long ago for replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace accord, and the 30th session of the U.N. General Assembly called for the conclusion of a peace accord between signatories to the Korean Armistice Agreement, it recalled.

The Cilreco Presidium, it said, considers that the DPRK and the U.S., the signatories to the agreement, should have peace negotiations to prevent tension from being increased and avert a war.

The letter addressed to the U.N. secretary general expressed the hope that the United Nations, whose name and flag had been used in the tragic Korean war and the destruction of the Armistice Agreement, will, though belatedly, make an contribution to establishing a reliable system of keeping peace and security on the Korean peninsula in conformity with its noble mission.

The letter to the U.S. President said the current crisis, in which the course of detente which had started on the Korean peninsula under the DPRK-U.S. framework agreement has been foiled, has been caused by the war provocation moves of the U.S. rightist conservatives and the South Korean authorities.

It urged the U.S. to affirmatively respond to the proposed negotiations for the establishment of a peace-keeping mechanism.

DPRK: 'Anti-Warship Exercise' of 'Puppet Air Force' Decried

SK0105060496 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0554 GMT 1 May 96

["S. Korean Puppet Air Force Stages Anti-Warship Drill" — KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, May 1 (KCNA) — The South Korean puppet air force staged an anti-warship exercise in the sky above West Sea [Yellow Sea] of Korea, according to a radio report from Seoul on April 29.

War planes of different types belonging to the puppet air force units were massively mobilized day and night in the exercise staged under the signboard of "establishing the prompt posture of the army in case of war provocation" by the North.

The "civilian" warmaniacs are advertising the non-existent "the North's military threat" in an attempt to justify their maneuverings for another war.

Due to the reckless moves of the U.S. bellicose quarters and the South Korean puppet clique, a grave situation has been created in Korea where a war may break out any moment.

Under such acute situation the Kim Yong-sam traitorous clique are staging war exercises against the North one after another, thus driving the tension to the utmost.

DPRK Universities Send Letters to Parents of ROK 'Martyrs'

SK0105070796 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0612 GMT 1 May 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, May 1 (KCNA) — Universities in the northern half of Korea sent letters to university professors, students and parents of martyrs in South Korea.

Kim Hyong-chik University of Education sent a letter to professors and students of Songsin Women's University at which martyr Kwon Hui-chong had studied, the University of Construction and Building Materials Production a letter to those of martyr Chin Chol-woa's Kyongwon University, and Han Tok-su University of Light Industry a letter to those of martyr O Yong-kwon's Yosu Fisheries University.

They also sent letters to the parents of those martyrs.

Noting that those martyrs have been registered as honorary students of universities in the North, the letters said:

This is a manifestation of the unanimous will of teachers and students in the North to realize their ardent desire for learning and glorify their precious soul dedicated to the struggle for independence and democracy of South Korean society and national reunification for ever.

The letters said that with Kim Yong-sam, a fascist murderer and a traitor to the nation, left intact, the desire of those South Korean students fallen in the resistance can not be realised, such losses will continue and only an irretrievable calamity be brought to our nation.

They expressed the belief that professors and fellow students in the South will stage a more valiant and massive resistance to wreck their vengeance upon the enemies, who murdered those patriotic students, and bring earlier the new dawn of national reunification.

The letters addressed to their parents expressed the belief that they will change their sorrow into strength, befitting fathers and mothers of patriotic sons and daughters, and live with fortitude in the sacred, patriotic struggle of millions of sons and daughters in the south.

DPRK Paper Urges Urgent Establishment of Peace Mechanism

962C0040A Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 14 Jan 96 p6

[Article by Choe Song-kuk: "A New Peace Mechanism Should Be Established Urgently"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The situation in the Korean Peninsula is becoming increasingly critical daily because of new war provocation maneuvers of the United States and the South Korean puppets. In this connection, international communities, while expressing profound anxieties and misgivings, are hoping that a new regime of peace is established with no delay between Korea and the United States to achieve a lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula.

For both developments on the peninsula and the expectations and demands of the world's peace-loving people, our position concerning a new peace mechanism is certainly justifiable.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught:

"The United States should take a straight look at all facts and act with discretion."

The present situation in the Korean Peninsula demands that a new regime of peace be established urgently between Korea and the United States.

The United States, as a direct party responsible for the relaxation of tension and maintenance of peace in Korea, should make a rational assessment of realities and pay due attention to the new Korea-U.S. peace mechanism issue and do its part in good faith. However, the United States has assumed a very negative attitude; rather than favorably responding to our proposal, it is heading in the direction of continuing the policy of confrontation and war. This is seen clearly in the fact that it is pushing new military plans while continuing to make "threat" allegations against us.

Their ulterior motive is to keep pursuing the policy of military pressure and the confrontation of strength against us by staging "threat of the North" allegations.

U.S. officials are planning to deploy a brigade-size additional force in South Korea. What they should do, from the standpoint of domestic and international environment, is to withdraw their troops, not to reinforce them; however, what they are doing now is to the contrary. Do they have any interest at all in easing the military confrontation? It is self-evident that their behavior like that only aggravates the tension and the confrontation of strength on the Korean Peninsula. Through a new troop buildup and war maneuver racket, the United States is seeking to increase military pressure on us and push its war preparations further. Based on such plans, it is deploying additional troops in South Korea and dispatching an aircraft carrier combat group into the sea off the Korean Peninsula. A few days ago, a U.S. attack-type nuclear submarine sneaked into the sea off South Korea and ran amok staging a war game.

Meanwhile, the U.S.-Japan joint command post exercise "(Keen Edge) 96" is scheduled to begin on 25 January. This exercise reportedly is in essence a simulation of a Korean war. In South Korea, the United States is madly engaged in a military maneuver with the puppets in preparation for an invasion into the North, fanning a war atmosphere from the beginning of the new year.

Troops of the South Korean puppet army and a tank unit of the Japanese "Self-Defense Force" will be sent to the United States for training this year. This being the first time a Japanese tank unit trains in the United States, it is drawing public attention.

All these moves are extremely ominous and, needless to say, charged with risks of war and could unleash a new Cold War whirlwind. Realities suggest that the United States will intensify its policy of highhandedness in the future, adding to the threat of a grave danger.

As is known to all, our republic and the United States are still in a state of war. In this situation, if the United States should continue to build up its forces in South Korea and intensify its war racket, no one could guarantee that there would be no such thing as the belligerency heating up and escalating to a fresh armed conflict at any time.

The United States is talking about "relaxation of tension" in the Korean Peninsula and "improvement in the Korea-U.S. relationship." And if it is doing so in good faith, it should not engage in activities that strain the relationship. Sincerity shows in deed rather than in word. Discordance between one's words and deeds means that he is not a man of sincerity. The United States continues its military racket against us while building up its forces in South Korea, a fact apparently showing that it does not really intend to ease the tension on the Korean Peninsula and improve the Korea-U.S. relationship. The U.S. clamors of "relaxation of tension" and "improvement in Korea-U.S. relations" are nothing more than a smoke screen to cover up the darkness of its real intent, which is to continue the belligerency and further intensify the strained situation. It is because only by perpetuating the tension on the Korean Peninsula can it keep its troops in South Korea indefinitely and find a pretext for military adventure against us.

The peace-loving international communities are hoping for the easing of tension and the cessation of the belligerency; in fact, however, the unjustifiable U.S. behavior is creating a situation running counter to their expectations. It can be said that the Korea-U.S. belligerency is sitting on a volcano now. There is no doubt that if it is pushed to the limit, there will be a second Korean War.

It is more so given the fact that there is no institutional device today to prevent an armed conflict and war in the Korean Peninsula. It is a well-known fact that the Korean armistice system has been ruined and is unable to perform its functions and role because of the deliberate acts of the U.S. side. It is utterly impossible to restore and revive the present armistice system. The United States persists in maintaining the present system; in doing so, by wielding a mere scrap of paper, it is seeking to continue to build up its forces in South Korea and further step up its military racket against us, unbound by any restrictions. In fact, the United States is acting that way.

Because of the lack of an institutional device to prevent war on the Korean Peninsula, the truce can be thrown out and war can break out for any minor cause. No one can deny it under the circumstances in which the United States continues to build up its forces in South Korea and its vicinity and is, at the same time, recklessly carrying on its dangerous military racket and engrossed in military maneuvers to choke us to death.

The situation on the Korean Peninsula now is rapidly approaching to the brink of war. If this situation should be left unabated, it can lead to a grave development destroying the peace and security Northeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region. To prevent it, there is no alternative but to establish a new regime of peace. It is precisely from our position to prevent the outbreak of an unforeseeable situation, preserve and consolidate the peace and security on the Korean Peninsula, Asia, and the world, and to end the belligerency and promote better relations between Korea and the United States, that we have proposed and are demanding the establishment of a new peace mechanism between the two countries.

If the United States is truly interested in the peace of the Korean Peninsula and in improvement in the Korea-U.S. relationship, it should not turn its back on our position and demand.

The issue of establishing a new regime of peace should not be delayed any longer. A new peace mechanism on the Korean Peninsula is an urgent realistic demand. It is in the interest of the two countries, Korea and the United States, and of the preservation of the world peace. If a legal and institutional device to ensure peace is established between the two countries, the general situation on the Korean Peninsula, including the strained confrontation across the military demarcation line, will be eased drastically and the implementation of the North-South agreement and the Korea-U.S. basic accord will become smooth. It can also lessen the tremendous manpower, material, and financial burden being borne by the United States now, opening up the prospects of ending the belligerency, and the need to view each other with vigilance and hostility. And it will bring about a remarkable progress in stabilizing and improving the situation in Northeast Asia and the Pacific region. And all this will be a great contribution to promoting an international rapprochement. Therefore, acts of ignoring or rejecting the new peace mechanism issue are a crime.

If the United States is ready to really end the Korea-U.S. belligerency, and if it is interested in the peace of the Korean Peninsula, it should show its sincerity by responding in good faith to the issue of establishing a new regime of peace. Only by establishing a new peace mechanism between Korea and the United States can the critical situation on the Korean Peninsula be brought under control. The United States should not waste time but make a courageous decision as soon as possible. The conscience of humanity is watching the U.S. attitude.

DPRK: Article Notes Japan's 'Positive' Stance

962C0046A Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 4 Feb 96 p 6

[Article by Choe Song-kuk: "Noteworthy Trends in the Present Japanese Government's Foreign Policy"]

[FBIS Translated Text] As reported earlier, there was a sudden, unexpected change of government in Japan early this year. In the wake of the wholesale resignation of the Murayama Cabinet, the Hashimoto Cabinet was installed on 11 January. Attention is focused at home and abroad on the new cabinet's foreign policy position and trends.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows: "How the relationship of the two countries of Korea and Japan will develop depends wholly on the attitude of the Government of Japan."

We are paying attention to the policy position and intended trends professed by the Hashimoto Cabinet with regard to its foreign relations, particularly on the question of normalizing DPRK-Japan relations.

The new Japanese government is showing the attitude of pursuing "independent diplomacy" and actively pushing for the normalization of DPRK-Japan Relations.

On 22 January the new Japanese prime minister, Ryutaro Hashimoto, delivered a policy speech on state affairs. Stating that "my basic stance in the area of foreign policy is an independent one," the prime minister declared in his policy speech that Japan should become a country which can present its own ideas acceptable to the international community and act on its own initiative. In fact, this statement amounts to a formal declaration of the new government's policy stance and posture inclined to pursue an independent foreign policy.

According to the Japanese press, none of the successive Japanese administrations in the past ever showed the attitude of maintaining an independent stance and policy in the arena of foreign relations .

In fact, in the past the Japanese authorities more often than not tried to see how the winds blow in Big Powers and put themselves in other people's good graces and danced attendance on them.

As a consequence, Japan has had its international authority and prestige impaired and been unable to earn the kind of international trust which would otherwise have been its due. Each successive Japanese government in the past was criticized at home and abroad for lacking an independent position and attitude.

The new Japanese government is showing an attitude in favor of taking an independent position in the foreign relations arena, in contrast to its predecessors' behavior lacking independence and originality. It is doing the right thing and deserves sympathetic responses at home and abroad. People view the present Japanese government's new foreign policy trends as a positive development.

Another noteworthy point in the new Japanese government's foreign policy trends is that it is showing a forward-looking posture toward the question of normalizing DPRK-Japan relations, saying it is interested in this issue.

Japanese Prime Minister Hashimoto said nothing about Japan's relations with the South Korean puppets although he expressed his specific views regarding relations with other countries. This, foreign dispatches said, was unconventional. In this regard, quick-witted foreign press agencies reported that the South Korean puppets were very touchy about this turn of the tide less there might be some change in Japan's policy toward the DPRK.

As reported earlier, on many occasions the new Japanese foreign minister, Yukihiko Ikeda, made remarks suggestive of the new Japanese government's stance on the question of DPRK-Japan relations. He stated that the abnormal relations between the DPRK and Japan should be corrected and that the currently suspended DPRK-Japan normalization talks should be resumed.

Needless to say, naturally time will tell whether Ikeda really meant what he said or it was but a diplomatic dressing. Nevertheless we cannot help but pay attention to the fact that high-ranking officials of the new Japanese government have reiterated an intention to actively push for the normalization of DPRK-Japan relations.

In a word, we can positively evaluate the fact that the present Japanese government is taking a forward-looking attitude toward improving DPRK-Japan relations while espousing an independent foreign policy stand.

In retrospect, each successive Japanese government in the past, failing to take an independent position in its policy toward the DPRK, pursued a policy partial to the South Korean puppets but prejudicial to the DPRK, and on many occasions danced to their tune. The Japanese government in the past was so blindly sympathetic to the whining of the South Korean puppets that there was no progress on the question of DPRK-Japan relations. The South Korean puppets do not care whether their behavior will embarrass their masters and are resorting to all sorts of quibbling in an attempt to cover up their sordid nature as colonial servants and quislings and justify their machinations to perpetuate the division of Korea, accelerate military buildup, and invade the North. Unbecoming of its prestige, the Japanese government in the past often acted in an unprincipled and ungainly manner to suit the whims of the South Korean puppets by parroting their quibbles. On top of it, during the last DPRK-Japan normalization talks the Japanese government, at the instigation and cajolery of the South Korean puppets, raised arbitrary obstacles and compounded difficulties by injecting the extraneous question of inter-Korean negotiations into the normalization talks arguing that inter-Korean negotiations were a precondition for DPRK-Japan normalization. As a result, the DPRK-Japan normalization talks came to a rupture. Each time there was some progress in the DPRK-U.S. talks, the Japanese government, in response to the unwarranted demand of the South Korean puppets and in collusion with them, unreasonably criticized and complained about the talks.

Speaking of the South Korean puppets, they are a clique of traitors and the worst villains who, unhappy about any normalization move for the normalization of the DPRK's relations with the United States and Japan, have tried to block it in every possible way. They are trying to maintain the remainder of their doomed sordid life by hanging on to the coattails of their masters. That is why they are very much uneasy about their status as an international orphan as the United States and Japan keep the South Korean puppets at a distance while trying to improve their relations with the DPRK over the heads of these puppets. In fact, the South Korean puppets have disgraced themselves before the whole world because of the exposure of the mammoth slush fund cases unprecedented in scope in the world. The Kim Yong-sam traitor clique in particular has even gained public recognition as a gang of kingpins in thievery as well as political crooks. People are spitting at this clique and treating it like a rotten apple. Even their masters are not happy about them and no longer see them with a sympathetic eye. The South Korean puppets are now in a tight corner, forsaken by everybody. Frightened by this situation, they are grumbling to their masters all the more in an attempt to worm themselves out of their present international isolation and avert their ruinous fate by blocking improvements in the DPRK relations with Japan and the United States by hook or by crook. With a gloomy face, they are begging Japan for help.

No traveler would turn back simply because a dog is barking.

By the same token, according to fair public opinion, if the present Japanese government authorities really want to push for normalizing Japan's relations with the DPRK from an independent point of view as a sovereign state, they would not blindly sympathize with the whines of the South Korean puppets. If the new Japanese government takes a fair stance toward the DPRK in pursuit of independent diplomacy, it will improve the image of Japan and bring about progress in dealing with the question of normalizing DPRK-Japan relations.

We will watch the Japanese attitude closely and do whatever we should do out of goodwill if Japan actually takes measures to actively push forward with normalization.

DPRK: PRC Youth Affairs Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

SK0105063196 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0551 GMT 1 May 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, May 1 (KCNA) — A delegation of officials in charge of youth affairs of China led by Wang Huaiji, editor-in-chief of the CHINA JUVENILE NEWS, arrived here on Tuesday [30 April].

It was met at the airport by Kim Yong-kil, editor of the Kumsong Youth Publishing House.

DPRK: PRC Youth Affairs Delegation Pays Homage to Kim Il-song

SK0105070496 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0555 GMT 1 May 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, May 1 (KCNA) — A Chinese delegation of officials in charge of youth affairs of China led by Wang Huaiji, editor-in-chief of the CHINA JUVENILE NEWS, visited the statue of the great leader President Kim Il-song on Mansu Hill on Tuesday [30 Apr] to pay homage to him.

The delegation laid bouquets and made a bow before the statue.

DPRK: Chang Chol Meets PRC Visiting Friendship Delegation

SK0105070996 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0614 GMT 1 May 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, May 1 (KCNA) — Vice-Premier Chang Chol met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Korea Friendship Association led by its Vice-president Xu Qun at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on April 30.

The head of the delegation said that the bonds between the associations of the two countries should be strengthened for further developing friendship between China and Korea.

He hoped that the Korean people will achieve greater success in all the domains under the leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-Il, true to the behests of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

DPRK: Kim Chong-il Receives Telegrams From Foreign Party Leaders

SK0105062696 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0550 GMT 1 May 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, May 1 (KCNA) — The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received telegrams from foreign party leaders on the birth anniversary of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

They came from H.S. Surjeet, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Marxist); Madhav Kumar Nepal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Nepal Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist); P. Svoik, co-chairman of the Socialist Party of Kazakhstan; Vladimir Dado, chairman of the Slovak Communist Party; Vasile Orleanu, chairman of the Socialist Party of Romania; Hans Wauer, chairman of the German Communist Party; Dogu Ferincek, chairman of the Workers' Party of Turkey; and Terrence A.

Marryshow, political leader of the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement of Grenada [names as received].

They said the idea and principles founded by President Kim Il-song serve as the guiding idea brightening the path of the people fighting for progress and prosperity and that all the progressives of the world will always remember him.

They wished the Workers' Party and people of Korea great success in the efforts for socialist construction and national reunification under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

DPRK: Treatise on Chuche Idea Presented at Latin American Seminar

SK2704092096 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0915 GMT 27 Apr 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, April 27 (KCNA) — Gilberto Zapata Isasa, former member of the Senate and founder of the Latin American Autonomous University of Colombia, published a treatise titled "The Respected Comrade Kim Chong-il Is Great Thinker and Theoretician" at an International Seminar on the Chuche Idea for the Independent Development of Latin America held in Ecuador from April 12 to 14 on the occasion of the 84th birth anniversary of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The treatise said that the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a great thinker and theoretician who inherited and developed the chuche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in keeping with the requirement of the developing revolution and the way of accomplishing the human cause of independence is to remain loyal to his leadership.

It noted that Comrade Kim Chong-il has developed in depth and comprehensively consummated and systematized the principles of the chuche idea.

It further noted:

The man-centred outlook on the world newly raised the position and role of man in the world as the fundamental question of the world outlook and expounded the fundamental principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything.

Man is not a mere component of the material world but a master who represents the level of its development and dominates it and a decisive factor of propelling the development of the world.

The man-centred world outlook clarified the viewpoint and stand of approaching the world with man at the centre and the basic stand and method of cognition and practice. It is none other than the independent stand and creative stand.

Comrade Kim Chong-il formulated the chuche-based socio-historic view and outlook on life by applying the philosophical principle of chuche in it.

The chuche-based socio-historic view newly expounds the essence of society with man at the centre and indicates the principle that the makers of history are the popular masses and the basic law of social development that society develops with the increase of independent ideological consciousness of the popular masses and their creative ability.

The chuche-based outlook on life was the first in history to declare that man has a socio-political integrity as well as a physical life and the former is a more valuable and eternal life than physical life. With the result that the correctest outlook on human life has been established.

The treatise pointed out that Comrade Kim Chong-il formulated a socialist doctrine centred on the popular masses and opened up a new road of the socialist movement.

It said:

He perfected the idea of socialism by organically combining the principle of comradeship with the principle of equality, proceeding from the viewpoint of the social nature of man.

The socialist doctrine centred on the popular masses sets forth the socialist idea, an embodiment of the principles of equality and comradeship. As a result, limitations of the preceding socialist idea confined only to the realisation of equality were removed and the centuries-old desire of the people to live all in happiness as common masters of state and society, free from exploitation and repression, was reflected in a comprehensive way.

This doctrine explains that socialism is a true society for the people which is freed from exploitation and repression and all whose members are united in one socio-political integrity on the basis of the principle of comradeship and live all in happiness, helping and leading each other forward.

The essence of the socialist society is that it is a society which puts forward the popular masses, the makers of history, as the true masters of society.

The solidness and invincible vitality of socialism lies in the unity and cohesion of the popular masses.

The socialist doctrine centred on the popular masses developed and systematized by Comrade Kim Chong-il accords with the requirements of the present-day time, the era of independence, as it defends the independence, which is the nature of social beings, and makes it possible to give fullest scope to the creativity of the popular masses. And it is demonstrating its invincible vitality, winning sympathy and support from humankind.

The treatise noted that Comrade Kim Chong-il indicated the road of building a revolutionary party at the present times by developing the chuche-based theory on party building.

It further says:

The chuche-based theory on party building expounds that the position of the party in relations with the popular masses, the makers of history, is their hardcore unit and a leading political organisation, and that the role of the party is to look after their destinies and lead them.

This theory explains that the basic orientation of party building is to build it up into a mass party of the working people. This opened up a new road of building a revolutionary party.

The chuche-based theory on party building sets it as a fundamental principle of revolutionary party building to ensure the uniformity of idea and leadership within the party. It expounds that the revolutionary mass line must be strictly applied to intensify party leadership with precedence given to the work with man.

The idea and theory of Comrade Kim Chong-il is powerfully inspiring and encouraging the cause of the popular masses of the present era for independence with a great attraction power as it gives comprehensive answers to all questions raised by the present times, the treatise stressed.

DPRK: Cooperation Agreement Reached Between DPRK, Mexican Parties

SK2604112696 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1018 GMT 26 Apr 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, April 26 (KCNA) — An agreement on cooperation between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Mexican Workers' Party was adopted in Pyongyang on April 26.

The agreement points out in detail the questions of further strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties.

DPRK: Meeting in Pyongyang Marks National Day of Tanzania

SK2604104896 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0802 GMT 26 Apr 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, April 26 (KCNA) — A meeting was held in Pyongyang on April 24 to mark the 32nd anniversary of the foundation of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Present were Kim Yong-sin, vice-minister of culture and art and vice-chairman of the Korea-Tanzania Friendship Association, and others.

A speech was made there.

A congratulatory message to the Tanzanian president was adopted there.

DPRK: Pyongyang Mission of SKNDF Visits Statue of Kim Il-song

SK2604105796 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0807 GMT 26 Apr 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, April 26 (KCNA) — Officials of the Pyongyang mission of the National Democratic Front of South Korea [SKNDF] on April 25 visited the statue of the great leader President Kim Il-song on Mansu Hill and paid homage to him on the occasion of the 64th founding anniversary of the heroic Korean People's Army.

Chief Yi Chong-sang and officials of the mission laid a floral bouquet before his statue with ardent longing for him, made bows and evinced their determination to devote their all to the cause of national reunification under the guidance of Comrade Kim Chong-il, supreme commander of the Korean People's Army.

DPRK: Kim Chung-nin Speaks at May Day Meeting

SK0105041596 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean
0807 GMT 30 Apr 96

[Report by Kim Chung-nin, secretary of the Workers Party of Korea, WPK, Central Committee, at a meeting held in the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang marking the 106th May Day — live]

[FBIS Translated Text] [applause] Comrades, today all working people across the country are vigorously accelerating the socialist general march with singlehearted unity around the Great Leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il by upholding the red banner of revolution and overflowing with a sense of confidence in victory and optimism. Under this militant atmosphere, we are significantly commemorating May Day, the international holiday of workers of the entire world.

On this day, I am authorized to warmly congratulate all of our working class and working people, who are devotedly struggling for the prosperity and wealth of our nation and our fatherland and for the victory of the chuche revolutionary cause. [applause]

At the same time, I extend warm militant greetings to workers and people from all walks of life in the South who, looking up to the socialist republic as the lighthouse of hope, are courageously fighting for antifascist democracy, for national reunification, and for the rights to existence. I also extend warm militant greetings to all overseas compatriots, including the 700,000 Korean residents in Japan, who are vigorously carrying out the patriotic movement to defend the dignity and honor of the nation, and to achieve the prosperity and wealth of the socialist fatherland and national reunification. [applause]

In the name of the WPK Central Committee and the working people of the DPRK, I extend militant greetings and firm solidarity to the working class and working people in all nations of the world who are fighting for independence, sovereignty, peace, and the socialist cause against all types of domination and subjugation. [applause]

A long time, more than a century, has passed since the people began to commemorate the historic day of 1 May as a militant holiday to display the might of unity of the international working class, when the working popular masses staged strikes and demonstrations resisting exploitation and oppression.

This period is a history of sacred struggle and proud victory during which the working class and people in all countries of the world are persistently fighting for freedom, liberation, and a new independent life by upholding the banner of unity against the imperialists and various reactionary forces.

The Great Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has said: Unity is the most powerful weapon for the working class. From the first day when they emerged on the stage of history, the working people have always assumed unity to be a most precious weapon in the struggle against international capitalism, and by depending on the might of unity, they pioneered the road of victory.

The history in which the working class unswervingly fought to achieve the sacred mission of building a new society free from exploitation and oppression by severing the chains of capitalism is a course in which the working people opened a breakthrough in the stronghold of capitalism toward its ruin with the might of unity by overcoming repeated difficulties and trials under the slogan: "All working people of the world should unite." Thus, they victoriously pioneered the road of socialism.

The great turning point achieved by the working class in carrying out the revolutionary cause tolled a funeral bell to inform the world of the ruin of capitalists, who dominated the world for a long period of time and oppressed and exploited the working popular masses, and opened a broad road toward socialism. It is a historic victory attained by the revolutionary people of the world with the might of unity. [applause]

The socialist cause to realize the independence of the working popular masses is a stern revolutionary struggle that must be pushed ahead through an untrodden road amid the acute confrontation and struggle against the imperialists.

Even after the working people of the various countries established the socialist system under the leadership of their revolutionary party, they had to drive away the endless attacks and challenges by the imperialists and the reactionaries at home and abroad. In this process, they had to suffer unexpected twists and turns and experienced heart-breaking losses. However, the international working class has learned a valuable lesson from this and is vigorously waging the struggle to resurrect and rebuild the socialist movement throughout the world.

As has been indicated by the Great Leader [widaehan yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il, this vividly shows that mankind's march toward socialism is part of the basic flow of our times that can never be prevented, and that the ultimate victory of socialism is an unpreventable principle in the development of history.

No matter how desperately the imperialists and reactionaries vilify socialism, socialism, the ideal of mankind, will all the more firmly live inside the hearts of hundreds of millions of world people and the future road for the working people, who are marching ahead under the banner of unity for the revival of socialism, can never be blocked.

The history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class that suffered many twists and turns shows the socialist cause can be victoriously advanced only when the driving force of the revolution is strengthened and the role of chuche is endlessly enhanced with a correct guiding ideology under the leadership of the outstanding leader [suryong].

By upholding the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the center of unity and the center of leadership, our country's working class was able to firmly unite with a correct guiding ideology and a correct line of struggle, victoriously waging the struggle for independence, liberation, and socialism. [applause]

From his early days in which he appeared on the revolutionary road, the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song created the chuche idea, the great guiding ideology of the independent era. Under this banner, he awakened and organized the broad working masses with the working class at the core, building a strong driving force of the revolution. In accordance with the united strength of the popular masses, he led the difficult and complicated Korean revolution along the single road of victory.

On the basis of his extensive and deep analysis of the limitations and essential weak points of our country's early labor movement and the acute national liberation movement, the great leader [widaehan suryongnim] thoroughly set up the driving force of the Korean revolution, and firmly united the broad anti-Japanese patriotic forces of all classes, including workers and farmers, under the banner of the anti-Japanese banner and endlessly increased their numbers, arousing them to take part in the great anti-Japanese war. Thereby, he achieved a brilliant victory in the long and arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, as well as the historic cause of the fatherland's liberation. [applause]

After liberation, in such a complicated environment in which a fierce class struggle was being waged between democracy and reactionaries, the great leader [widaehan suryong] achieved the cause of founding the party, the country, and the Army through the might of the independent driving force of the revolution, and established a people's democratic system of our own style in the northern half of the Republic. In addition, the great leader [widaehan suryong] smashed the armed invasion by the joint forces of the imperialists, including the U.S. imperialists, and firmly defended the independence of the fatherland and the sovereignty of the nation by uniting the entire party, the entire Army, and all the people as a single militant rank.

Even in the difficult post-war period, the great leader [widaehan suryong] firmly united the popular masses with one ideology; based on its united strength, pulled them through the prevailing situation; and wisely led the socialist revolution and construction. As a result, he fully developed our country into a socialist power of independence, self-reliance, and self-defense in the shortest period.

Truly, the entire course of our revolution, in which our people effected a century of upturns by overcoming trials and difficulties and by travelling untrodden roads, is a history of brilliant achievement that has been victoriously advanced by the might of chuche and the independence of the revolution, under the outstanding leadership of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause]

The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song devoted his whole life to the revolutionary cause of the working class, and made immortal contributions to achieving international solidarity of the working classes and the cause of global independence under the banner of independence.

With the bright rays of the chuche idea, the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated the future road for the world's revolution and endeavored to realize the independence of the popular masses. His boundless efforts and epoch-making accomplishments for these causes will remain immortal with the history of development of the international labor movement. [applause]

The revolutionary cause of the working class is a historic cause that should not end in one generation but should be inherited and consummated generation after generation. With his farsightedness, the great leader [suryong] penetrated deep into the historic inevitability of the inheritance of the working class' revolutionary cause and devoted all his lofty efforts to strongly creating boundless assets for our revolution in order to brilliantly glorify the chuche revolutionary cause, which was pioneered in Paektu, generation after generation.

Today, our working class and other people are upholding the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il [kyongaehanun kimjongil tongji], who has both literary and military accomplishments and who is both loyal and filial, at the head of the revolution as the great leader [yongdoja], and are firmly united around him in one ideology and purpose and in moral obligation. Thereby, they are resolutely defending, adhering to, and developing the chuche revolutionary cause.

The Great Leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il is an extraordinary ideologist and theorist who has further glorified the respected and beloved leader's [suryongnimui] revolutionary ideas as the revolution's consummated guiding idea in the era of independence by deepening and developing it. He is an outstanding politician as well as an iron-willed leader who is leading the chuche socialist cause to the single road of brilliant victory with unusual wisdom, excellent leadership, and unrivalled grit. Also, he is the benevolent father who is looking after the destiny of our working class and other people and letting their happiness fully bloom with lofty moral influence.

It is the greatest happiness and honor of our working class and people to uphold the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il [kyongaehanun kimjongil tongji], who has thoroughly inherited the great leader's [widaehan suryongnimui] ideology, leadership, and noble virtue. [applause]

Upholding the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il [kyongaehanun kimjongil tongji] at the head of the revolution, our working class and people are endlessly glorifying our country and fatherland of chuche where the people of the Kim Il-song nation live by continuously inheriting the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideas and achievements, and the leader's [suryong] revolutionary tradition as our revolution's immortal asset.

Based on the creative idea and theory that when priority is given to human remodeling work and political work, then the driving forces of the revolution can be strengthened, their role can be enhanced, and socialism can be successfully built, the Great Leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il presented the ideological revolution as the most important task and has wisely led the working class to endlessly deepen the ideological work in conformity with advancement of the revolution and construction.

By successfully carrying out the ideological revolution, today in our country all the people are devotedly waging the struggle to defend and maintain our own style of socialism with the revolutionary belief that they will be victorious if they defend socialism and will face death if they abandon it. Under the principle of collectivism of "one for all and all for one," the beautiful communist trait of helping and leading each other and of working and living in a revolutionary manner is overflowing in the entire society.

The most valuable asset our party accumulated in the struggle for the socialist revolution under the banner of the chuche idea is the singlehearted unity among the leader [suryong], the party, and the masses. Our singlehearted unity is an ideological, volitional, and moral unity and cohesion sharing fate together. It is also the most durable revolutionary unity that has eternal and immortal vitality in completing the chuche revolutionary cause.

Truly, our singlehearted unity is a basic motive power enabling us to resolutely crush any challenge and suppression from the imperialists and reactionaries and steadfastly defend and protect the socialism of our own style, as well as a powerful impetus helping vigorously accelerate the socialist construction.

Our party's politics of benevolence guarantee the invincibility of the singlehearted unity which the world's people envy and the socialist life which our working class and people enjoy to their heart's content with the pride of being the masters of the country.

The great leader's [suryong] politics of love and trust — which opened a new history for true politics of benevolence for the people under his noble belief in the idea of "believing in the people as in heaven" — are being glorified under the rays of the great leadership and love of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il [kyongaehanun kimjongil tongji]. Defining today's world as the world of the working class, the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il [kyongaehanun kimjongil tongji] has visited miners in an underground mine thousands of ri away by saying that he would pick a star out of the sky if it is for the people and he waged a national emergency operation to save the life of a worker. These things truly show his love and benevolence for our working class.

Because of the great leader's [yongdoja] love and benevolence, our working class has grown up as an iron-willed unit that no one can break, as the most militant and revolutionary vanguard unit, and as the most powerful and wise heroic unit. The working class is now defending and safeguarding the party and the leader [suryong] politically and ideologically with their lives as a core unit implementing the chuche revolutionary cause.

Our working class of Korea, which has been boundlessly faithful to the revolutionary principle of the working class and its historic mission under the wise leadership of the party and the leader [suryong], is filled to overflowing with the great pride and firm faith in the superiority of our own style of socialism—which it has chosen, built with its own strength, and safeguarded and defended with the might of singlehearted unity—as well as its future.

Indeed, our working class has embroidered the chronologies of the chuche revolutionary cause with victory and glory under the wise leadership of the great leader [widaehan suryong] and the great leader [widaehan yongdoja], and is enjoying to its heart content for generation after generation an independent and creative life where the working class has become the master. This is the greatest happiness and privilege of the working class of our country. [applause]

At this significant meeting commemorating the international festive day of the working class around the world, together with the boundless reverence and fierce single mind of loyalty of the working class and people throughout the country, I express the loftiest respects to the great leader [widaehan suryong] Comrade Kim Il-song, who has established our own style of socialism centered around the popular masses under the banner of the immortal chuche idea and who has provided our working class and people with eternal happiness, and extend the utmost glory and the warmest thanks to the great leader [widaehan yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is firmly leading the chuche-oriented cause of socialism along the single road of victory and who is registering immortal, noble achievements in the sacred cause to consummate the historic mission of the working class around the world under the banner of socialism. [applause]

Comrades: The circumstances of our revolution are very tense, and we are building socialism under a most difficult situation. Under the instigation of the United States, the South Korean puppet clique is extremely aggravating the situation by attempting to find a way out to rescue its life in war provocations.

The tense situation that has been created demands that our working class and people more firmly unite around the respected and beloved supreme commander Comrade Kim Chong-il, holding aloft the red flag of the revolution, and vigorously wage the struggle to resolutely safeguard, defend, and advance our own style of socialism in the spirit of the arduous march.

To smash the antisocialist maneuvers of the imperialists and reactionaries, and to vigorously advance the chuche-oriented cause of socialism, it is imperative for our working class and all working people to uphold in their hearts the behest of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to advance under the leadership of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il, invariably holding aloft the banner of single-hearted unity.

We should uphold the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song forever as the eternal sun of chuche while firmly cherishing in our hearts the faith that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is with us eternally; should carry out all tasks in the style of the great Comrade Kim Il-song; and should more vigorously accelerate the general march of socialism with the might of single-hearted unity provided by the leader [suryongnim].

Firmly united around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Chong-il [kyongaehanun Kim Chong-il tongji], all the working class should strengthen the single-hearted unity of our revolutionary ranks in every way, and should bear the loyalty to the leader [yongdoja] as a faith, a conscience, a sense of obligation, and a requirement of life. By doing so, they all should become loyal servants and rifles and guns to resolutely protect and defend the nerve-center of the revolution with the same spirit of death-defying protection as the anti-Japanese Seventh Regiment.

Upholding in our hearts the party's militant slogan "Let us vigorously demonstrate the spirit of socialist Korea, upholding the red flag," we should sternly smash every challenge and disruption to socialism by the enemy by using the might of the militant spirit of single-hearted unity and the unyielding revolutionary spirit, thus flying the socialist banner even higher.

All the working class and working people should thoroughly arm themselves with our party's chuche idea, the socialist idea, upholding the slogan "Let us more thoroughly arm ourselves with the revolutionary idea of the great leader [suryong] Comrade Kim Il-song." By doing so, they should resolutely adhere to a chuche position and working-class principle in any environment, thoroughly oppose all ideas running counter to working-class ideas, sternly destroy the enemy's reactionary ideological and cultural offensive, and fortify our ideological position as an invincible fortress.

The leadership of the working-class party is the lifeline of the socialist cause. When it is loyal to the leadership of the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il, our destiny, then our working class can brilliantly accomplish its historical mission and duties. A firm guarantee for man's future (?coexistence) lies along the road of advancing under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved General Kim Chong-il, whom the people of the world unanimously admire as the sun of the times and the only leader [suryong] that will guide the 20th century [as heard].

Standing from a revolutionary faith and sense of morals, all the working class should faithfully uphold the idea and leadership of the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il, and should excellently fulfill its role as a core unit of the revolution in implementing the chuche socialist cause, flying the red flag which bears the fatherly leader's [suryongnim] life.

It is the great leader's [suryongnim] sublime behest to thoroughly implement our party's revolutionary economic strategy; it is also a struggle to strengthen our socialist economic position and elevate the people's standard of living. Upholding the party's militant appeal "Let us vigorously accelerate the socialist onward march with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, mobilizing the entire party, all the people, and the entire Army," all the working class and working people should vigorously struggle with an overflowing revolutionary optimism and faith in certain victory to glorify this year, in which falls the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Down-With-Imperialist Union by the great leader [suryongnim], as a historic year and a year of fortune when the spirit of socialist Korea will be demonstrated.

We should heighten revolutionary vigilance greater then ever to cope with the grave situation created by the reckless war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. bellicose quarters and their South Korean puppets. We should also more thoroughly establish the trait of valuing the military above all else in society, should further strengthen the all-people and all-county defensive system, and should continuously display the traditional virtue of army-people unity.

To reunify the divided fatherland is a sublime cause to which the great leader [suryong] Comrade Kim Il-song devoted his life, as well as a supreme task of our working class and people. Reflecting all the people's desire for reunification, political parties and public organizations of the Republic designated this year as a year of peace and great national unity, put forward various reasonable proposals for promoting the peaceful reunification of the country, and made active efforts to achieve them.

However, at the instigation of the United States, the South Korean ruling circles are recklessly running wild travelling along the road of North-South confrontation and a new war, not the road of national peace and unity, going against the nation's aspirations for reunification.

The United States must not instigate the South Korean puppets along the antipeace, antinational, and antireunification road, and the South Korean puppets must immediately suspend their criminal maneuver of preventing the struggle by the South Korean people who aspire for independence, democracy, and reunification by borrowing the strength of outside forces; must abolish the anticommunist fascist vicious laws, including the highly notorious National Security Law; and must immediately suspend North-South confrontation and maneuvers to provoke a war.

The South Korean workers must firmly unite around the independent and democratic labor union, and must firmly unite in a united force with people from all walks of life, including the youth and students, to eliminate the Kim Yong-sam ring that is a flunkeyist nation-seller and ringleader of corruption and irregularities, so that an independent and democratic new world can be established; they must all the more resolutely struggle to achieve the cause of the fatherland's reunification without fail.

The country's peace and great national unity are basic conditions for the fatherland's reunification and are our people's desperate demand. Peace must settle down on the Korean peninsula, and the whole nation must unite so that maneuvers by splittists at home and abroad can be smashed; so they realize the fatherland's reunification; and so they achieve national prosperity and grandeur.

There are many barriers along the future road of our people to achieve the country's peaceful reunification, but as long as there exists the party's wise leadership, a common struggle program for the nation, and a firm will for reunification among the entire nation, the fatherland's reunification will be achieved without fail. [applause]

Our working class must put an end to the tragedy of division according to the leadership of the great leader [widaehan yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is the lodestar of the fatherland's reunification, and will all the more resolutely fight to achieve the day for the fatherland's reunification ahead of schedule.

Our people's just cause for the country's reunification is receiving enthusiastic support and encouragement from the working class of the entire world and people. Through this opportunity, I would like to express deep gratitude to the working class and people of the countries of the world who always sincerely support and encourage the just cause of our working class and people. [applause]

Today, the common cause facing the international working class and people of the world is to build an independent new world. An independent new world is where there is no domination and subordination between the countries and nations, a world where there is no invasion and war, and a world where democracy in international society has been realized.

An independent new world can be built only through the people's unity and common efforts. "People of the world who advocate independence, unite!" This is a slogan put forward in the present time.

As in the past, under the motto of independence, peace, and friendship, our working class will do all they can for internationalist friendship and solidarity with all the working class of all other countries and for the successful performance of their noble mission for the time and history.

Our revolutionary cause is just, and the road along which we are moving is the road of victory and glory. Let us all highly uphold the red flag of the revolution and firmly unite around the great leader [widaehan yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il to fight vigorously for the completion of the chuche revolutionary cause, the fatherland's reunification, and the entire world's independence. [applause]

Long live the revolutionary ideology of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader [widaehan suryong] of our party and our people! [applause]

Long live Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great leader [widaehan yongdoja] of our party and our people! [applause]

Long live May Day, the international holiday of all the workers of the entire world! [applause]

DPRK: WPK Sends Congratulatory Message to Pyongyang Sports Team

SK0105071096 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0617 GMT 1 May 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, May 1 (KCNA) — A meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the Pyongyang Sports Team was held here on Tuesday [30 Apr].

A congratulatory message the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) Central Committee sent to the sportsmen and officials of the sports team was read at the meeting.

The message said that since it was founded on April 30, 1956, the sports team has registered great achievements in training and tournaments by displaying indomitable revolutionary will and spirit under the wise leadership of the WPK and the leader.

The sports team has produced many sportsmen loved and respected by the people by establishing a proper tactical system and reserve-training system suitable to the constitution and characteristics of the Korean people and organizing training in a scientific way, it said.

It expressed the belief that the sportsmen and officials of the sports team will as ever remain faithful to the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and greatly contribute to the nation's sports development with revolutionary confidence and optimism, thus creditably living up to the party's trust and expectation.

A resolution was adopted at the meeting.

DPRK: NODONG SINMUN Editorial Marks May Day

SK0105112796 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2300 GMT 30 Apr 96

[NODONG SINMUN 1 May editorial: "May Day, the Revolutionary Holiday of the Working Class"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Today is May Day, the revolutionary holiday of the international working class. Greeting the day, all of our working class and people are overflowing with the firm determination to staunchly fight for the victory of mankind's cause of independence, the cause of socialism, by firmly uniting as one mind and one will around the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il.

May Day is the international holiday which demonstrates the unity and solidarity of the working class. Unity is the most mighty weapon of the the working class. From the first day when they emerged on the stage of history, the working people have regarded unity as a most precious weapon in the struggle against international capitalism and have won victory in their arduous struggle with the might of unity.

A long time has passed since the working class began to commemorate May Day as the international working class' holiday of unity and struggle while resisting exploitation and oppression and singing the song of the revolution. This period is radiating brilliance as a proud period during which the working class and people around the world have staunchly struggled for mankind's cause of independence under the banner of unity.

The historic mission of the working class is to build a socialist, communist society in which the independence of mankind is completely achieved. Through its bloody struggle, the working class made a breakthrough in the stronghold of capitalism and, thus, opened the broad road toward socialism.

The struggle of the working class for socialism had to drive away the challenges by the imperialists and reactionaries of history even after the socialist system was established. And in this process, they had to suffer unexpected twists and turns.

A grave situation in which socialism failed in some countries emerged in recent years. The revolutionary cause of the working class may suffer momentary twists and turns. However, it is an irresistible rule of developing history that socialism, the ideal of the popular masses, is victorious.

The history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class, which has traversed only the arduous road full of many twists and turns, shows that they can victoriously advance the cause of socialism when the working class and the popular masses uphold their excellent leader [suryong] and are united as one mind around him.

The working class of Korea is the most revolutionary and militant class which is boundlessly faithful to the cause of the working class, the cause of socialism.

The great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il has indicated: Today, our working class has constantly grown up and strengthened, and its role has been further enhanced. Accordingly, the assimilation of the whole society into the working class has been successfully realized.

The working class of our country has been able to outstandingly play the role as the leading class of the revolution by upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the center of unity and the center of leadership. From his early days in which he appeared on the revolutionary road, the great leader [suryongnim] created the immortal chuche idea. Since then, under this banner, the great leader awakened and organizing the broad working masses with the working class at the core, building a strong driving force of the revolution.

In the past, there were few members of the working class in our country because it was a backward colonial and semi-feudal society. Thanks to the great leader's [suryongnim] wise leadership, however, the working class has been able to form the main force of the revolution as the class that has strong independence and creativity.

In the phase of the anti-imperialist and antifeudalistic revolution for democracy, the great leader [suryongnim] identified the working class as the leading class of the revolution and adopted the demand of the class, as well as the demand of the nation, as a starting point of all lines and policies of the revolution.

In our country, all revolutions, ranging from the anti-imperialist revolution for national liberation and the antifeudalistic revolution for democracy to the socialist revolution and socialist construction, have been successfully carried out under the leadership of the working class.

It was none other than the great leader [suryongnim] who, firmly trusting our working class, roused the working masses of people, including the working class, into the sacred wars of justice during the two revolutionary wars. It was also none other than the fatherly leader [suryongnim] who always mingled with the working class to exalt the inexhaustibly creative strength of the working class and the working masses of people during the difficult postwar period and, thus, built a powerful socialist country of independence, self-reliance, and self-defending on this land.

Indeed, the whole course of the Korean revolution, which has been victorious while fighting its way through difficult trials and difficulties and fighting along a totally new path, is a brilliant history in which the working class and the working masses of people have formed the main forces of the revolution under the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song's excellent leadership and have enjoyed victory on the strength of its might.

Today, our working class is outstandingly performing its honorable mission and role in the sacred struggle to inherit and consummate the chuche revolutionary cause, upholding the Great Leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Our working class is the most reliable core unit of the revolution, making boundless loyalty to the party and the leader [suryong] its first lifeline. Our working class is firmly trusting and upholding respected and beloved General Kim Chong-il as the savior of destiny and as the pillar of mind wherever and whenever.

It is the militant mettle of the working class of Korea to jump into fire and water in response to the respected and beloved general's order. Our working class — which lives in the era of the revolution, the era of glory, led by the great general — deems it a boundless honor to devote itself to the party's revolutionary cause and is devoting its wisdom and energy to the rewarding struggle for the party, the revolution, the fatherland, and the people.

Our working class, under the communist slogan, "one for all and all for one," treasures society, collectives, organizations, and comrades and is carrying out rewarding work while helping and leading each other.

Resolutely safegarding and defending our own style socialism led by the Great Leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il and further adding luster to it is precisely the firm and invariable will of our working class. Whenever the imperialists and reactionaries more frantically scheme to crush our own style socialism, our working class staunchly fights under the red flag of the revolution.

It is precisely our working class' revolutionary ethos to share its destiny with socialism to the end and to firmly defend the socialist fortress with a devoted labor struggle.

Today, our working class is staunchly fighting with overflowing faith in certain victory and optimism under all difficult circumstances without knowing hesitation and trepidation, as it did in the period of the great postwar Chollima Upsurge when people defended the party and the leader [suryong] through their practical struggle.

Our working class is a heroic working class, and it is our great joy and pride to have such a core unit of the revolution.

That our working class has become the militant and revolutionary working class infinitely loyal to the party and the leader [suryong] today lies precisely in the fact that it is upholding the Great Leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il has identified our working class as the master of the country and the leading class of the revolution; he is the benevolent father who visits even miners in deep underground blind ends in mines and who spares nothing for the benefits of workers.

It is none other than respected and beloved General Kim Chong-il who constantly enhances the working class's leading role under the party's leadership in our country and who strengthens the working class' revolutionary function in our society, and thus leads society to be changed into the shape [moyang] of the working class.

Under the hands of the great ideology and leadership of respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il, our working class is demonstrating its name as an iron-like unit united around the party and the leader [suryong] with invincible and unshakable strength, as the most militant and revolutionary vangard unit, and as the most mighty and sagacious [chihyeroun] heroic unit.

The practical experience of our revolution shows that when a matchless great man, a great leader [yongdoja], is upheld generation after generation, the destiny of the working class and people is brilliantly pioneered and the cause of the working class — that is, the cause of socialism — is firmly inherited and consummated.

Today, our working class and people are faced with the heavy but honorable task of upholding the Great Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, sternly smashing the antisocialist and anti-Republic maneuvers by the imperialists and reactionaries, and consummating the cause of socialism to the end.

The working class is the mighty revolutionary force and the fortress defending our own style socialism.

The entire working class should wage a vigorous struggle to defend, adhere to, and add further luster to our-style socialism with firm faith in victory and revolutionary optimism.

To defend the nerve-center of the revolution headed by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il with death-defying spirit is the first mission of life of our working class and the fundamental guarantee for all their victories.

The Great Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is the destiny, future, and symbol of eternal victory of our working class and people. The hearts of our working class should burn with devotion to defend the respected and beloved general with a death-defying spirit.

The valuable life of the working class consists in the struggle to defend the general, and the dignity and honor of the wcrking class consist in struggling for the general, devoting its youth and life to him.

Our working class should always absolutely trust and follow the Great Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il at any time and place, entrust all its destiny to the general, and share life and death with the general forever.

We should uphold the respected and beloved general with faith and fidelity, and become true loyalists and real chuche-type revolutionaries who defend the general as rifles and bombs with death-defying spirit.

It is the unique tradition of the Korean working class to struggle loyally along the road directed by the party and the leader rain or shine. If the working class is excited, all the people are excited, and the entire country rises up.

Upholding the respected and beloved general's ideology and leadership, our working class should more highly display revolution- mindedness, organization-mindedness, and militancy in today's socialist general march so as to excellently carry out its role as the core unit of our revolution.

The entire working class and all the working people should vigorously accelerate socialist economic construction under the banner of the three revolutions — ideological, technological, and cultural. In particular, they should rise in implementing the party's revolutionary economic strategy and effect an upsurge in socialist construction, thus displaying the spirit of the heroic Korean working class.

All the people should actively follow the example of the revolutionary ethos of the working class. Today, our working class is the pillar and cornerstone in upholding the party and the leader with an attitude befitting the leading class of the Korean revolution. At the same time, it is excellently carrying out the key role in the socialist general march.

There is no such brilliant working class as our working class that upholds its party and leader heartily, thinks deeply of its country and socialist destiny, and struggles devoting its all. The revolutionary ethos of our working class is the spirit of defending the leader, the Great Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, to whom it entrusts all its destiny, defending the general resolutely. It is the revolutionary ethos of fortitude with which our working class overcomes all adversities and difficulties, finding itself satisfied as long as it is engaged in the revolution with confidence in the party and the leader, and it is the mass heroism with which it creates miracles and exploits, helping and encouraging one another.

All the people should actively follow the example of the revolutionary ethos of our working class, and live and work in a revolutionary manner like the working class.

All the party members and working class should carry out the revolutionary task assigned to them for themselves, overcoming difficulties bravely with the spirit of the arduous march.

The country's reunification, as well as socialist construction, is the foremost duty of our party and the urgent supreme task of the nation.

The South Korean puppet clique is presently bent on new war provocation maneuvers more than ever. We should resolutely crush the enemies' reckless provocation maneuvers and achieve the cause of the country's reunification without fail.

Our working class and people should have the death-defying resolve to resolutely counter the enemies if they come at us and annihilate the enemies.

The South Korean working class and people should wage a vigorous struggle against the Kim Yong-sam fascist clique and rise in a vigorous struggle for their right to exist, for democracy, and for the realization of the noble yearning for our country's reunification.

The cause of the working class is an international cause. The Korean working class has always adhered to the revolutionary principle of the working class and been faithful to its internationalist duty. As it has done in the past, our working class will continue to make every effort to strengthen internationalist friendship and unity with the working class of all the countries of the world under the ideals of independence, peace, and friendship and to brilliantly carry out its noble mission to the times and history.

Victory will always be with the people who have risen in the cause of justice. Sure victory will always be with our working class and people who are carrying out the chuche socialist cause firmly united around the Great Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

DPRK: Pyongyang-Based Papers Observe May Day

SK0105065996 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0626 GMT 1 May 96

["Papers Observe May Day" — KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, May 1 (KCNA) — Pyongyang- based papers today observe May Day, the revolutionary holiday of the international working class.

NODONG SINMUN says in an editorial that May Day is an international holiday demonstrating unity and solidarity of the working class.

It further says:

Unity is the most powerful weapon of the working class. Since it appeared in the historical arena, the working class has always regarded unity as the most valuable weapon in the struggle against international capital. On the basis of the unity, it has emerged victorious in the arduous struggle.

The historical mission of the working class is to build socialist, communist society where the independence of the people is fully ensured.

Though the revolutionary cause of the working class has suffered temporary setbacks, it is an irresistible law governing the historical development that socialism, ideal of the popular masses, emerges victorious.

The history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class that has experienced ups and downs shows that the socialist cause can advance triumphantly only when the working class and the popular masses are guided by an outstanding leader, united around him in one mind.

The Korean working class is the most revolutionary and powerful class unfailingly faithful to the cause of the working class, the cause of socialism.

The daily quotes the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as saying:

"Our working class has grown steadily in strength, its role has increased and it is now successfully assimilating the whole of society to itself."

The daily notes:

With the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the centre of unity and leadership, the Korean working class has successfully discharged its role as the leading class of the revolution.

From the days of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, Comrade Kim Il-song had considered the working class to be the leading class of the revolution and regarded its demand as well as national demand as the startingpoint in shaping all the line and policies of the revolution.

Indeed, the whole course of the Korean revolution, which has triumphantly hewed out an untrodden path, going through all trials and difficulties, is a brilliant history in which the working class and the working masses have formed the driving force of the revolution and the Korean revolution has made a long drive with their might under the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song.

Today our working class is creditably discharging its honorable mission and role in the sacred struggle for carrying forward the revolutionary cause of chuche, holding Comrade Kim Chong-il in high esteem.

Our working class has always believed in the respected General Kim Chong-il as the savior of the destiny and their spiritual support.

It is the unshakable will of our working class to steadfastly defend and further develop our socialism guided by Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The revolutionary features of our working class are manifested in that it always shares its fortune with socialism and reliably defends the socialist bastion with devoted efforts.

Guided by Comrade Kim Chong-il, our working class has become a powerful and revolutionary class intensely faithful to the party and the leader.

Under the great ideas and leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il, it has become an iron-willed vanguard united around the party and the leader on the basis of invincible strength, the most powerful, revolutionary and wise heroic vanguard.

In an editorial the newspaper MINJU CHOSON says the Korean working class and people have made sustained efforts to strengthen internationalist unity and solidarity with the world revolutionary people. In the future, too, they will unite closely with the world progressives and make every possible effort to jointly defend and advance the socialist cause, it stresses.

DPRK: 'Heroes,' 'Heroines' in Annals of Korean Revolution

SK3004093496 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0824 GMT 30 Apr 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, April 30 (KCNA) — "Live today for tomorrow, not for today". This wise saying of the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a lifelong maxim of the Korean people who live and work in the spirit of the "arduous march", holding high the red flag.

Comrade Kim Chong-il highly praised Kil Yong-cho, a former pilot of the Korean People's Army, for his heroic deed, stressing that all the People's Army soldiers should follow him.

He, 29 years old, might remain alive if he bailed out from the plane when it had engine trouble during his flight training. But he unhesitatingly laid down his life for the defence of the headquarters of the revolution and the lives and property of the people.

There are many people in the annals of the Korean revolution, who had a view of life that the life devoted to achieving happiness is more worthwhile than enjoying it.

Among them is Kim Kwang-chol, the first hero in the 90s.

He in his twenties dedicated his life to saving revolutionary comrades from the jaws of death caused by an accident while on military duty.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, the first generation of the Korean revolution, were the pioneers of a worthy life for tomorrow.

They fought with optimism and firm faith, not for their own luxurious life but for the posterity who would live a happy life in the country to be restored after the Japanese imperialist aggressors were driven out.

Kim Chin silenced a pillbox of the Japanese imperialist aggressor army with his body, contributed to his unit's victory in the battle in the 1930s and asked his comrades-in-arms to fight till the victory in the revolution. He was the first hero in the world history of revolutionary wars to cover a gun muzzle of the enemy with his body.

The noble outlook on life of which the first generation of the revolution was possessed has been inherited down through generations.

Cho Sun-ok became a human bomb to destroy an enemy's tank in the last fatherland liberation war (June 1950-July 1953).

She treasured her family's happiness, but devoted her life to the happiness of posterity.

The defenders of Wolmi Island including Yi Tae-hun, a coastal artillery company commander, known to the world, were heroes of the 1950s, who courageously fought for the happiness of posterity and eternal prosperity of the country.

The blood shed by the heroes and heroines for posterity left the valuable gains of the Korean revolution and their hope for posterity's happy life has been realised.

DPRK: Article Emphasizes Moral Loyalty Toward Leader

962C0048B Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 3 Feb 96 p 2

[Article by Hwang Chang-man: "Moral Loyalty Is an Important Hallmark of the Character of the Revolutionaries"]

((FBIS Translated Text)) In his classic "It Is a Noble Moral Duty of Revolutionaries To Treat Revolutionary Elders With Respect," the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il elucidated that the moral loyalty is one of the hallmarks of the character of the revolutionaries.

The great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il pointed out as follows: "Moral loyalty is one of the hallmarks authenticating the character of the revolutionaries."

The communists are true human beings and the possessors of a noble character that history has ever known. The character of a revolutionary is the sum total of his ideological, mental, and moral traits and personalities. Included in this character are infinite loyalty to the leader, the passionate love of, and the spirit of sacrificial service to, the country and people, the uncompromising fighting spirit against the class enemies and revolutionary camaraderie, and humanism and the simple and beautiful moral nature. The value and dignity of a revolutionary are determined by the kind of character he has, and this character is defined by his ideological consciousness and moral loyalty.

The reason that moral loyalty is one of the primary hallmarks of the character of the revolutionaries is that it enables them to attain noble human features.

Revolutionaries are the truest of all human beings who have embarked upon the road of revolution with a warm love for the people. It is none other than the revolutionaries who harbor implacable hatred toward the exploiting class and the system of exploitation—the class and system which violate and trample under foot the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people—and who are struggling to bring down this class and system and provide an independent and creative life for the masses of people. Therefore, revolutionaries ought to be the possessors of the true humane features. Only people with humane features can become revolutionaries devoted to the good of the people, always with a profound love of them. Only when one has noble moral loyalty can he attain the true humane character of valuing and loving the people and attaching a greater value to the interests of the collective than to their own personal interests.

Conscience and loyalty are the fine inherent human qualities and the source of mental power that drives people into fine conscientious deeds. People devoid of conscience and loyalty, in fact, cannot be said human beings, nor can perform deeds worthy of human beings. People, when they have conscience and loyalty, can attain the true features as human beings and glorify the human dignity and honor. That is why from time immemorial, people with conscience valued moral loyalty, judged human values by using it as a criterion, and regarded any conduct incompatible with it as a behavior unworthy of a human being.

True revolutionaries are the ones who value moral loyalty more than anyone else. Revolutionaries value loyalty as precious as life because they are the ones who have embarked upon the road of revolution not by coercion or by force of control, but on their own initiative. The loyalty of revolutionaries is true camaraderie and revolutionary loyalty. Revolutionary loyalty enables revolutionaries to become members of the sociopolitical organism with the leader at the center and live a valuable life as revolutionaries, forging a firm unity among the revolutionary comrades who share the same fate for the cause of revolution. One who honors revolutionary loyalty will never betray one's own leader, party, and people under whatever circumstances.

Just as revolutionaries can wage struggles for the revolution only when they cherish the revolutionary ideology as a creed, so they can unswervingly walk the rigorous road of the revolution by regarding it as their moral duty to be faithful to the leader's revolutionary cause, the independent cause of the masses of people, to the hilt.

With revolutionaries, the question of whether people have moral loyalty or not is the touchstone by which to differentiate between true revolutionaries and renegades.

The primary reason that those countries formerly building socialism made a mess of the revolutionary causes of their leaders midway is that the people in the leading positions of the parties and states were in reality the betrayers and renegades who did not know how to fulfill even the rudimentary moral duty of loyalty.

They were the very ones who had received more love and trust than any others from their leaders and pledged loyalty to them when they were alive, but after they passed away, denigrated and slandered them and betrayed the parties and their countrymen who had brought them up. This was an immoral act contradictory to even rudimentary conscience and moral loyalty, and the most despicable counterrevolutionary crime. History gives this lesson: that those who deceive the people and betray the revolution are shoddy slobs who are without exception morally base and betray their conscience and moral loyalty.

Moral loyalty is not only an important criterion for differentiating between true and phoney revolutionaries, but it is also the source of force that makes the character of revolutionaries most enduring.

For revolutionaries, loyalty to the leader is the primary life. The leader is the highest brain of the sociopolitical organism and the leader of the revolution. Only when they hold the leader in high esteem and are loyal to him can revolutionaries advance the revolution victoriously and live the most valuable life. For the revolutionaries, loyalty to the leader should become not only a creed but also conscience and a moral duty. One who regards loyalty to the leader as revolutionary conscience will hold the leader in high esteem from the bottom of his heart with heightened revolutionary consciousness. Only people who regard loyalty to the leader as a moral duty will hold him in high esteem as the benefactor of their lives and the father and do their utmost to be loyal and filial to him with the noble sense of duty to repay his benevolence without fail. The revolutionary camaraderie, the warm humanism, the patriotism and the spirit of sacrificial service for the country and the people, the indomitable revolutionary spirit, and so forth which revolutionaries should have can become, only when backed by conscience and morals, a noble character and genuine traits free of hypocrisy and infidelity.

The ingenious thought of the respected and beloved general [Comrade Kim Chong-il] that moral loyalty is one of the primary hallmarks of the character of the revolutionaries is a precious truth based on the practical experience of our revolution.

The Korean revolutionaries are true revolutionaries and true human beings with noble moral loyalty. The Korean revolution which has been unprecedentedly long and arduous has been advanced victoriously step by step by the true chuche-oriented revolutionaries with revolutionary faith and lofty moral loyalty.

The late anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, from the first days they had the great leader at the head of the Korean revolution, rallied around him in terms of ideological volition and moral loyalty and fought in airtight unity. The young communists absolutely worshiped and followed the leader and reverentially looked up to him with loyalty by calling him the sun; and the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters went through the sea of fire and the sea of blood in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, keeping their faith in the leader and their loyalty to him, while managing to stay alive with the aid of roots and enduring severe ordeals beyond imagination—these young communists and anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters were true human beings and chuche- oriented revolutionaries having the most noble moral loyalty in the world. To them, the great leader was, before being the leader of the revolution, the benefactor and the father who bestowed precious revolutionary lives on them and who looked after them. For them, it was a duty of conscience and a moral duty to pay back his immense trust in and love for them. Indeed the noble moral loyalty of the late anti- Japanese revolutionary fighters was the source of spiritual energy that enabled them to single-mindedly believe in and follow none but the great leader and preserve their integrity and constancy as revolutionaries. The practical experience of the Korean revolution clearly proves that moral loyalty is one of the hallmarks of the character of the revolutionaries.

Of great theoretical and practical significance is the elucidation by the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il of the idea that moral loyalty is one of the hallmarks of the character of the revolutionaries.

It is significant because, above else, the idea has illuminated the most correct way to bring up chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries.

The task of bringing up people as revolutionaries is the process of preparing them in political and ideological terms and the process of perfecting them in mental and moral terms at the same time. Needless to say, ideological consciousness has the greatest effect on the growth and development of human beings because it reflects their demands and interests, and the soundness of ideology is the primary hallmark of the character of the revolutionaries. Nevertheless, having an advanced ideology alone is not enough to fulfill all the necessary requirements of the character and temperament of a revolutionary. In order that people may be raised as true revolutionaries infinitely loyal to the revolutionary cause, it is necessary to make them not only uphold the leader's revolutionary ideology as a creed but also possess the humane traits with noble moral loyalty. Only by so doing, people can become staunch revolutionaries who will give their all to the leader's revolutionary ideology and cause and glorify their dignity and honor as revolutionaries on the road of service for the society and collective. With the thought that moral loyalty is one of the primary hallmarks of the revolutionary character elucidated in the classic, we have come into possession of a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon for bringing up people as absolutely perfect chuche-oriented communistic human beings in political and ideological as well mental and moral terms.

This elucidation is also significant in that it has crushed to pieces the sophistry of the imperialists and their mouthpieces who have been hurling slanders and brickbats at the communists while viciously denigrating them.

The imperialists and reactionaries are raving about what they call the lack of humanity on the part of the communists. But it is an out-and- out quibble trying to talk black into white.

In capitalist society where egoism forms the foundation of social life, there can be no true morality, hence no humanity. In capitalist society it is regarded as nothing unusual not to hesitate to kill even one's own parents and children for money and use all kinds of tricks to cheat and screw money out of others for personal gains. In fact, capitalist society has no right to talk about humanity.

The people with the richest human nature and the most noble humane character are the communists who love the people and are struggling for the independent cause of the masses of people. For the communists who regard human beings as the most precious existence in the world, it is a noble moral duty to infinitely love people, regard the pains of others as their own and help them sincerely, and sacrifice themselves for the sake of the society and collective. The good morals which is bursting into bloom in our society each passing day is something that can be achieved by no other people than ours who have a noble moral sense of loyalty. This fine morality, which is beyond imagination in capitalist society, proves that the people who have true humanity are none but the communists.

It is a noble intention of the respected and beloved general to raise all of our people as true chuche-oriented revolutionaries and carry on the great leader's revolutionary cause through to ultimate consummation. Deeply aware of the fact that moral loyalty is an important hallmark of the character of the revolutionaries, we will prepare ourselves airtight as true revolutionaries, true human beings who always stand fast to revolutionary consciousness and loyalty.

DPRK: Article Stresses Respect for Revolutionary Elders

962C0048A Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 28 Jan 96 p 2

[Article by Kim Myong-i: "Actively Giving Prominence to Revolutionaries and Meritorious People Is Our Party's Politics"]

[FBIS Translated Text] In his classic "It Is a Noble Moral Duty of Revolutionaries To Treat Revolutionary Elders With Respect," the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il elucidated that it is our party's politics to love, respect, and actively give prominence to the revolutionaries and meritorious people faithful to the party, the revolution, and the country and people.

The great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il pointed out as follows: "It is our party's politics and a lofty ethos of our society to love, respect, and actively give prominence to the revolutionaries and meritorious people."

The greatness of the working-class party's politics, importantly, manifests itself in the stand and attitude toward revolutionary elders. The revolutionary elders are the pioneers of the revolution and staunch fighters who have given their all to the revolutionary cause. Respecting and giving prominence to revolutionary elders provides a sure guarantee for the victorious advance of the revolutionary cause. The revolutionary cause will triumph when it treats revolutionary elders with respect and protects and preserves and brilliantly carries on from generation to generation their revolutionary ideology and their accomplishments made in struggles, otherwise it is doom to failure and vicissitudes. An important reason socialism collapsed in some countries in the middle of building socialism some time ago was that they defamed the revolutionary elders and eradicated and obliterated their accomplishments. The working-class party seeking to bring the revolutionary cause to consummation by inheriting it from generation to generation is ought to make it a political practice to love, respect, and give prominence to the revolutionaries and meritorious people. Such politics is an important test of the working-class party's loyalty to the revolutionary cause.

Presenting the question of treating the revolutionaries with respect as an important issue bearing upon the fate of the revolution, our party has been loving, respecting, and actively giving prominence to the revolutionaries and meritorious people faithful to the party, the revolution, and the country and people. Reflected in this practice are our party's firm stand and strong sense of responsibility to fulfill the cause of the masses, the socialist cause, by holding high the same red flag of revolution that the revolutionary elders unfurled for the first time. Giving prominence to the revolutionaries and meritorious people and protecting and preserving, inheriting and developing their revolutionary spirit and accomplishments—this is precisely where lie the greatness of our party and a sure guarantee for the consummation of the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Our party's political practice of giving prominence to the revolutionaries and meritorious people manifests itself above else in treating with high respect the revolutionaries who fought for the revolutionary cause of chuche upholding the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The attitude toward the revolutionary elders is the same as the attitude toward the revolution itself. In a society where the political practice of respecting and loving the revolutionary elders prevails, the revolutionary cause is assured of its inheritance from generation to generation. When the whole society brims with the ethos of respecting and loving the revolutionaries, people will naturally learn from their revolutionary spirit and accomplishments and dedicate themselves to the struggle for the victory of the revolution.

Respecting and giving prominence to the revolutionaries who fought for the revolutionary cause of chuche forms an important ingredient of the party's politics in our country.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters were the first generation of our revolution who pioneered the chuche revolutionary cause. Our party respects and gives prominence to the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters as the first-generation elders of our revolution and a model of revolutionary character. The anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters are the ones who accomplished the historic cause of fatherland restoration by upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the center of unity and leadership and by giving full play to their matchless heroism and sacrifice in the most arduous period of our revolution, and who made a brilliant contribution to the founding of the glorious revolutionary tradition of our party. Hidden in the party-proposed slogan "Production, study, life—all in the manner of the anti-Japanese guerrillas!" is the lofty determination of our party to actively learn from the anti-Japanese revolutionary spirit and struggle ethos and glorify the accomplishments the anti-Japanese fighters made in struggles.

In the period of the Fatherland Liberation War our people's army [KPA] and people beat back the U.S. imperialists in the fierce showdown on the outcome of which hung the fate of the country, thereby honorably preserving the freedom and independence of the country. Our party gives prominence to the participants in the Fatherland Liberation War as heroic fighters who fought to defend their fatherland by following the shining tradition of the anti-Japanese revolutionaries, and takes great pride in their immortal achievements.

The heroes, labor innovators, pioneers of the chollima movement in the period of the great chollima upswing effected a great upsurge in socialist construction by breaking through the difficulties facing our revolution and built our county as an independent and self-supporting state with a self-reliant defense. Our party gives prominence to the heroes, innovators, and pioneers of the period of the chollima movement as a model of self-reliance and is educating the youth and people of the new generation in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude of these elders.

Today our country brims over with the ethos of respecting and loving revolutionaries and meritorious people, and it has become a social trend to learn from them.

The noble revolutionary spirit of respecting the old anti-Japanese fighters and the heroes of the Fatherland Liberation War and living and fighting like them is being brought into full play among our people today. Each and every one of our functionaries is trying hard to be a Kim Chaek type functionary; and our party members and workers are struggling devotedly to protect the party and the leader, ready to sacrifice their lives, and bring party ideas and intentions into realization under the slogan, "Let us be the Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su of the 1990's!" In our country, wherever you go, you will find countless unsung heroes who, regardless of whether anyone watches or not, whether they are given recognition or not, are silently devoting their whole lives to the good of the society and collective. Numerous instances of good communist behavior are blooming, such as young men and women sharing their lives with disabled veterans, and families looking after orphans and the aged with no relatives to support them, just like their own family members. This is an impressive reality which is unfolding by virtue of our party's political practice of loving, respecting, and giving prominence to the revolutionaries and meritorious people.

With people making revolution, sociopolitical life is more precious than natural life. Sociopolitical life is one which is endowed by the party and the leader and which ceaselessly glows on the road of revolution. People making revolution find the worth of their life and their happiness in glorifying their political lives. The political lives of the revolutionaries dedicated to the revolutionary cause will last forever even after their hearts cease to beat. The greatness of the working-class party's politics consists in ceaselessly glorifying the political lives of people.

Our party is ceaselessly glorifying the political lives of the fallen revolutionary fighters, patriots, and war heroes who performed shining exploits in their respective periods of the revolution, and is making the stories of their exploits remembered long in history.

Our party has built the fine tombs of fallen revolutionary fighters and the fine tombs of fallen patriots for the fallen revolutionary fighters, patriots, and war heroes. These tombs are clear proof of the greatness of our party's political practice of ceaselessly glorifying the political lives of the late revolutionary fighters. Our party renamed the hometowns where fallen revolutionary fighters, patriots, and war heroes were born and raised, the schools which they attended, the factories and farms where they worked, and the KPA units at which they were stationed, after them. In this way the party is widely publicizing their exploits.

People are making a fervent pledge to live and fight like the fallen revolutionary fighters, patriots, and war heroes while continually visiting the places in which dwell their souls. It is the unshakable belief of our people that even though the late revolutionary fighters departed from our side a long time ago, their noble revolutionary spirit lives forever. It is a noble ideological and mental feature prevalent in our society that people are determined, in the manner of the late revolutionary fighters, to live every moment for the party and the leader and give their whole lives also for the sake of the party and leader without fail. Our party's political practice of glorifying the political lives of the late revolutionary fighters is what motivates our people to prepare themselves airtight as true chuche type revolutionaries dedicated to the fulfillment of the revolutionary cause of the party.

Our party's political practice of actively giving prominence to the revolutionaries and meritorious people is also manifested in the fact that the party not only shows love to old revolutionaries, aged former servicemen, disabled veterans, meritorious people but also looks after the bereaved children of fallen revolutionaries in a responsible manner.

It is a consistent political practice of our party to warmly look after the work and livelihood of the old revolutionaries who contributed to the good of the party, the revolution, and the country and people and take care of the bereaved families of fallen revolutionaries.

Our party has been giving love and trust to the revolutionaries and meritorious people loyal to the party and the country, and continuing to glorify their lives. Minute attention is being paid to the work and livelihood of old revolutionaries, old former servicemen, disabled veterans, meritorious people, noted intellectuals, and men of culture lest there should be even the slightest inconveniences. Our party is leading them to continue to bring the flower of revolution to blossom for the sake of the country and people and the revolution.

Our party is directing unstinting love and care to the bereaved children of fallen revolutionary fighters, patriots, and war heroes. It is our party's intention to make these children infinitely faithful to the party and the revolution as their parents were and staunchly carry on the cause of their parents.

It was due to the thoughtfulness of the party that in our country schools for the bereaved children of fallen revolutionary fighters have been erected in many places to train them as fine talented men and women at the expense of the state. It is our party's policy to take a full responsibility for taking care of even the future of the bereaved children of fallen revolutionary fighters. The bereaved children of fallen revolutionary fighters are growing into fine revolutionary talents and reliable pillars of society in the bosom of the party, and some of them are on duty at their assigned important military posts— all these are unthinkable apart from our party's politics. Our party regards it as a moral duty to the fallen revolutionary fighters to take care of their bereaved children like that.

The bosom of our party which loves and looks after the revolutionaries and meritorious people is none other than the bosom of the respected and beloved general [Comrade Kim Chong-il], which is the bosom of the father. It is wholly due to the politics of love and trust being practiced by the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il with lofty moral loyalty that full play is being given to the social ethos of loving, respecting, and giving prominence to the revolutionaries and meritorious people in our country today. It is because we have the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il that the lives of the revolutionaries are glowing and an eternally brilliant future awaits our people.

Our people, rallied closely around the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il, will learn from the noble revolutionary spirit of the late revolutionary fighters who were boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader and carry on the revolutionary cause of chuche through to consummation.

DPRK Paper Calls Loyalty to Leader Highest Revolutionary Fidelity

962C0040B Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 18 Jan 96 p2

[Article by Sin Ung-chol: "To Acquit Oneself of His Loyalty to the Leader Is the Loftiest Expression of Revolutionary Fidelity"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il, in his classic work "To Treat Revolutionary Elders with Respect Is A Noble Moral Obligation of Revolutionaries," elucidated that acquitting oneself fully of his loyalty to the leader [suryong], who is the highest representative of revolutionaries, is the loftiest expression of revolutionary fidelity.

The great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il pointed out:

"The highest representative of revolutionary elders is the leader, and the faithfulness to the leader is the loftiest expression of revolutionary fidelity."

Revolutionary fidelity is a moral sense of obligation formed between comrades of the same mind. When given play in the relationship between the leader and revolutionary warriors, it gets to the highest plane. The leader and warriors, the leader and people, are united in one and the same destiny. There is only one relationship between the leader and warriors, the leader and people—namely, the fidelity of trust and loyalty, loving and repaying the love. True love and loyalty can be said to be the ethics characteristic of the relationship between the leader and warriors, the leader and people.

To acquit oneself fully of his loyalty to the leader means to do everything in his power to repay the leader for his high political trust and solicitude. To repay the leader's love and trust with loyalty is the highest morality and ethics for people making revolution.

The ideology of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il that acquitting oneself fully of his loyalty to the leader is the highest expression of revolutionary fidelity is a great ideology summing up the noble morality and ethics of revolutionaries.

The reason why being thoroughly loyal to the leader constitutes the highest expression of revolutionary fidelity is, first of all, that the leader is the benefactor to whom revolutionaries owe their political lives, and the highest representative of revolutionary elders.

The leader of the working class is the supreme brain and leader [yongdoja] of the revolution. The masses of people are indeed the subject of history; however, it is only when they are led by a peerless leader that they can be the true master of their destiny and the self-dependent subject of history and acquit themselves fully of their role as such. The leader puts forth scientific revolutionary ideology, strategy, and tactic. He awakes the masses' consciousness and organizes them, and leads the revolutionary struggle to victory. He gives people their precious sociopolitical lives and leads them to live a valuable, brilliant life on the one road of revolution. Countless revolutionaries emerge as under his leadership, and the people launch vigorously into a revolutionary struggle. It is under the leadership of the leader that the socialist cause hews its way and moves forward triumphantly. It is by his lofty ideology and unsurpassed leadership that great revolutionary achievements are attained and the honor and dignity of the revolutionary generations kept shining. The leader is, therefore, the highest representative of revolutionary elders. It is a natural revolutionary ethics and the loftiest moral duty for revolutionaries to be infinitely faithful to the leader and devote everything in their power for the sake of the leader.

For people making revolution, it is impossible to think about the value of true life and happiness apart from the leader's love and trust. The leader is the benefactor and benevolent father who not only gave the revolutionary warriors their most precious political lives and leads them to add luster to them but also looks after the warriors warmly. The leader's guiding hand is always the mother of people who make revolution.

Seeing it as their natural duty to repay the leader, who gave them their political lives, and who leads them to add luster to them, for his love and solicitude with their loyalty—like children seeing it as their natural duty to repay their parents' love—people making revolution adhere to their fidelity to the leader.

The next reason why acquitting oneself fully of his loyalty to the leader is the highest form of revolutionary fidelity is that it constitutes the ideological and mental principle in the succession and fulfillment of the leader's cause generation after generation.

The revolutionary cause of the leader does not come to conclusion in a single generation. It is a long-term cause carried on generation after generation. The revolutionary cause of the leader, who first charted its path, is inherited, promoted brilliantly, and finally attained by the infinite faithfulness of the revolutionary generations who keep their revolutionary fidelity to the leader engraved on their hearts.

To carry forward the self-dependent cause of the masses of people, the socialist cause, is in itself to carry forward the leader's cause; to carry forward the ideology and achievements of revolutionary elders is to carry forward the revolutionary ideology and leadership of the leader. To acquit themselves fully of their loyalty to the great leader generation after generation is the basic duty of revolutionaries and the highest expression of their revolutionary fidelity. Revolutionaries should resolutely defend and adhere to the leader's ideology and achievements, and faithfully carry forward and develop his revolutionary cause. Especially, to acquit themselves fully of their loyalty to the leader even after his death is to provide a firm guarantee for carrying forward the leader's revolutionary cause generation after generation to its ultimate attainment.

The great ideological, theoretical achievements and the leadership achievements attained by the leader are the greatest common assets of mankind. They remain immortal together with the socialist cause carried on from generation to generation. Even after the death of the leader, his ideology and achievements are defended and brilliantly adhered to by true revolutionaries upholding the loyalty to the leader as their moral principle. This is a truth demonstrated by history positively. Therefore, those who keep their loyalty to the leader engraved on their hearts as their revolutionary moral principle will do everything in their power to carry forward and develop the leader's revolutionary cause generation after generation.

Defending, adhering, and adding luster to the leader's cause is a difficult and arduous task, which is plagued by endless machinations of betrayers of the revolution. In their opposition to the socialist cause, betrayers of the revolution turn the brunt of their attack to the leader of the working class. It is because the socialist cause is charted and led to victory by the leadership of the leader, and because the dignity of socialism is linked with his honor. Especially, modern revisionists and socialism's betrayers mount vicious maneuvers to drag socialism into degeneration and disintegration while denigrating the leader and denying his achievements. The process of socialism's degeneration and disintegration began with their denigrating their leaders and revolutionary elders, and with their distorting and depraving the revolutionary ideology of their working class. Without destroying the knavish machinations of the revolution's betrayers, it is impossible to defend and protect the leader and his cause to the end. The basic necessity in this respect is the infinite faithfulness to the leader.

Faithfulness to the leader is the touchstone telling a genuine revolutionary from a sham revolutionary. Apart from faithfulness, one cannot think of any faith or fidelity of a revolutionary. Only by being faithful to the leader can revolutionaries defend the leader to the last in the face of death, and destroy the machinations of the revolution's betrayers bent on denigrating the leader and distorting and depraving the revolutionary ideology of the working class. People making revolution should fully manifest their deep fidelity through their devoted struggle to defend the leader and shatter the cowardly counterrevolutionary maneuvers of the betrayers. True revolutionaries determined to truly uphold the leader and defend the revolutionary cause will devote their lives to defending, and adding luster to, the leader's cause with faithfulness to the leader absolutely pure and clean. And on that road, they will hold steadfast to their revolutionary fidelity to the end.

The ideology of the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il that acquitting oneself fully of his loyalty to the leader is the highest expression of revolutionary fidelity is of great theoretical and practical significance in the working class' revolutionary struggle.

The significance lies, above all, in that it elucidated the way to foster true communist revolutionaries.

The revolutionary cause of the leader, the socialist cause, can be defended, adhered to, and advanced only by the positive struggle of communist revolutionaries cherishing the faithfulness to the leader as their revolutionary moral principle. Especially today, with the leader-charted socialist cause facing serious challenges of the maneuvers of imperialists and socialism's betrayers, it has emerged as an extremely urgent task to foster people into staunch revolutionaries infinitely faithful to the leader.

The great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il, in the writing, gave a scientific elucidation as to what type of persons communist revolutionaries are.

Communist revolutionaries are precisely the holders of the loftiest human feature of cherishing the faithfulness to the leader as the loftiest revolutionary moral principle. People lacking the lofty moral principle of revering the leader infinitely, and following and upholding him with loyalty, cannot become communist revolutionaries. When we fight on along the path pointed to by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il, we all can retain the dignity and honor as communist revolutionaries and add luster to it endlessly, with the faithfulness to the leader kept engraved on our hearts.

The significance of the ideology of the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il also lies in that it has dealt a heavy blow to the effort of imperialists and socialism's betrayers to denigrate their leaders and revolutionary elders and deny their achievements.

Achievements of the leader can be defended and preserved only by struggle to destroy any maneuvers of imperialists and reactionaries. Now that we can fight on with the ideology and theory elucidated by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il engraved on our hearts, and with our faithfulness to the leader as our moral principle, we can destroy the maneuvers of imperialists and socialism's betrayers and thoroughly defend the purity of the revolutionary cause.

The ideology elucidated by the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il that the faithfulness to the leader is the highest expression of revolutionary fidelity is a great ideology ensuring that people treat the leader and revolutionary elders with respect from a lofty moral viewpoint, and that they add luster to the leader's ideology, cause, and immortal achievements endlessly. It is a militant banner that leads our revolution to victory.

All party members and working people will hold steadfast to the lofty moral principle as the warriors and disciples of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with the heartfelt pride and confidence that they are making revolution under the leadership of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is the supreme embodiment of the communist moral principle.

DPRK: Article Highlights Revolutionaries' Moral Loyalty

962C0045B Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 14 Jan 96 p 2

[Article by Pak Chong-nam: "A Profound Elucidation of Revolutionaries' Moral Loyalty"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il's immortal work "It Is a Noble Moral Duty for Revolutionaries To Treat Revolutionary Elders With Respect" serves as a great revolutionary weapon and an encyclopedia of communistic morals by setting forth the principles on the inheritability of the revolutionary cause, opening the way for adding glory to the dignity and honor of the revolutionaries, and providing the guiding principles for the party and people carrying on a revolution to adhere to in their struggles in life.

In this classic the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il lucidly clarified the true moral loyalty and character of the revolutionaries, the essential characteristics and basic requirements of communistic moral loyalty, the relations between revolutionary elders and younger revolutionaries, and the stand and attitude toward the preceding generations of revolutionaries. With this clarification, the classic powerfully demonstrates that it is a moral duty of the revolutionaries to treat revolutionary elders with respect. This is indeed an outstanding thought that has broken new ground for building communistic morals.

The great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il pointed out as follows: "Each and every revolutionary fighting for the victory of the socialist cause should not forget revolutionary elders but keep protecting and adding to their accomplishments. This is precisely the way to maintain one's honor and dignity as a revolutionary and to lead the revolutionary cause to victory."

It is a lofty moral duty of every revolutionary to treat revolutionary elders with respect. To give as much prominence as possible to the earlier generations of revolutionaries who fought giving their all for the revolutionary cause, and protect, defend, inherit, and add to their revolutionary thoughts and accomplishments—this is the true way for people carrying on a revolution to maintain their dignity and honor as revolutionaries to the hilt and fulfill their moral duty by and obligation to the revolution.

In the classic the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il elucidated that moral loyalty, above all else, is one of the basic hallmarks of the character of the revolutionary, and lucidly clarified the truth that the true relationship of moral loyalty exists only among the communists, the revolutionaries. This is a valuable thought because it clarifies for the first time one of the essential elements constituting the character of the revolutionary, and clearly demonstrates the worthy character and human features of the revolutionary on their highest plane.

To begin with, correctly understanding the relationship between one's features as a revolutionary and moral loyalty is a basic issue.

Whenever the character of the revolutionary was discussed in the communist movement in the past, it was mainly his class character and revolutionary spirit which were emphasized. The working-class character and the revolutionary spirit are the manifestation of the revolutionary's ideological stand; and whether or not one has turned the revolutionary ideology into a creed constitutes an important hallmark of the character of a communist revolutionary. However, the communist must be a true human being before being a revolutionary; and the fine virtues of humanity are, above all else, conscience and integrity. A person devoid of conscience and any sense of duty, no matter how advanced his ideology may be, cannot be called a person with a noble human character, nor be regarded as a true revolutionary. The revolutionary spirit and the working-class character are inseparable from moral loyalty. From this it follows that a revolutionary may be said to have the revolutionary character only when he holds the revolutionary ideology as a creed and comes into possession of the true human features characterized by moral loyalty.

It is because they are the ones who have the loftiest moral loyalty as well as the great ideology that revolutionaries fighting for socialism and communism become the possessors of the fine human character.

Love for and faith in man are the foundations of true human relations and human morality; and to devote oneself to the good of others and to the good of society and the collective rather than one's own good is the noble moral loyalty of mankind. Communists value human beings, love the people, and attach greater importance to the good of society and the collective than their own good; that is why they struggle devotedly not for their personal interests or fame, but for the good of the people and the good of society and the collective.

The communist revolutionaries are the ones who, with a noble sense of humanity, boundlessly love their comrades and the people and fight on, giving their all, with a noble sense of moral loyalty, for the good of the people, and struggle to promote the independent stand and attitude of the masses. In his classic the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il defined moral loyalty as one of the primary hallmarks of the character of the revolutionary and elucidated that the communists are the possessors of the loftiest human features. This thought forms the guideline for building communistic morals as it highlights the theoretical foundation on which to build the most accurate solution to the issue involving the moral loyalty of the revolutionaries. With the elucidation of this thought, the old one-sided view that all that the revolutionary needs is the revolutionary spirit has come to be done away with completely; and at the same time, it has come to be clarified perfectly that the communists are the ones who possess noble moral loyalty as well as the heightened revolutionary spirit. In addition, the personality value and the human features of the communist revolutionaries have reached their heights and the criteria for differentiating between true revolutionaries and renegades have been clearly set forth.

In the classic the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il, on the basis of the elucidation of the moral features that revolutionaries should have, presented the new idea that it constitutes an inviolable, revolutionary moral duty of the revolutionaries to treat revolutionary elders with respect.

This is an ingenious thought clarifying for the first time the place and significance that the treating of revolutionary elders with respect has in the communists' moral features.

There is a large variety within moral loyalty.

As elucidated by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il in his classic, the moral loyalty based on the camaraderie between revolutionaries who share the same purpose and fate is loftier than the moral loyalty between parents and their children based on the blood relationship. This is because in brief, for the people carrying on a revolution, their social and political lives are more precious than their natural lives. The people carrying on a revolution, when they are united closely around the leader in organizational and ideological terms and share the same fate, come to form a sociopolitical organism and come into possession of a sociopolitical life as distinct from physical life.

If physical life is endowed by the parents, sociopolitical life is the life one has as a member of the social collective. Sociopolitical life is the most precious life for a social being in leading a valuable life; it is the life that continues forever with the collective. The relationship among revolutionaries is that of revolutionary comrades who are forged into a sociopolitical organism with the same fate, and who go forward adding glory to that organism. They enter into a true communistic human relationship based on revolutionary camaraderie and moral loyalty.

Revolutionary camaraderie and moral loyalty are love and loyalty founded on the principle of valuing sociopolitical life more than natural life. People carrying on a revolution can add glory to their sociopolitical lives, which are more precious than their natural lives, and maintain their dignity and honor as revolutionaries to the end only when they have revolutionary camaraderie and loyalty. For this reason, it becomes a noble duty for revolutionaries to love their revolutionary comrades most passionately and maintain revolutionary loyalty among their comrades; and should revolutionaries go back on their revolutionary comrades and act contrary to conscience and loyalty in dealing with them, they would be committing a most shameful act of betrayal.

The relationship between younger revolutionaries and revolutionary elders, despite the generational difference between them, is one of moral loyalty based on revolutionary camaraderie, in the sense that this relationship is one between revolutionaries sharing the same purpose. That is why for people carrying on a revolution to treat revolutionary elders with respect is an important requirement in the fulfillment of their loyal duty as revolutionary comrades.

For the present generation to treat with respect the revolutionary elders who are the pioneers of the revolution and who devoted their whole life to the revolutionary cause, leaving achievements behind in the process , may be said the loftiest of all forms of moral loyalty of revolutionaries. This is because revolutionary elders struggled giving their all for the good of younger revolutionaries. But for the struggles of the older generation of revolutionaries there can be no struggle by the younger generations; but for the tradition and accomplishments of the older generation of revolutionaries there can be no creation and exploits by the younger generation of revolutionaries. The late revolutionary fighters did not hesitate to give their lives to struggles for the good of the country and people and for the happiness of the succeeding generations, and produced precious revolutionary accomplishments through these struggles. The history of the victories of socialism is none other than that of the bloody struggles of the numerous revolutionaries. But for the socialist cause which the late revolutionary fighters pioneered and pushed forward through heroic struggles, there can be no new independent life and dazzling future for the people. The heroic struggles of the late revolutionary fighters paved the road of revolution, making it possible to attain revolutionary gains and to bring the happy life of the people into blossom. The late revolutionary fighters came to be treated with respect by the succeeding generations of revolutionaries precisely because of their devotion to the good of the latter, who hold it as due revolutionary loyalty and a noble moral duty to treat with respect the revolutionary elders who have struggled giving their all for the good of posterity.

In his classic the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il elucidated that the highest representative of the revolutionary elders is the leader and that loyalty to him is the highest manifestation of revolutionary loyalty.

The leader is the highest intelligence leading the revolution. He embodies scientific revolutionary thoughts and strategy and tactics, leads the revolution to victory by making the masses conscious and organized, bestows precious lives on the people, and leads them to glorify their highly valuable life on the road of revolution. Only by walking on the road of struggle under the thought and direction of the leader can the people making revolution weld themselves into a sociopolitical organism with the same fate, enter into a relationship of true comradely love and revolutionary loyalty, and add glory to their dignity and honor as revolutionaries. Under the leader tens of thousands of revolutionaries grow, and people launch into revolutionary struggles; and also under his leadership the socialist cause is explored and made to advance triumphantly, great revolutionary exploits are produced, and the revolutionary generation adds glory to its honor and dignity. Accordingly, treating the revolutionary elders with respect finds its concentrated expression in loyalty to the leader; and for each succeeding generation of revolutionaries to be loyal to the great leader is their duty and the highest form of revolutionary loyalty.

The profound elucidation by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il of the moral integrity of the revolutionaries is of great significance.

History shows that the question of moral integrity was left untouched by the erstwhile theories.

As far as the founders of Marxism-Leninism were concerned, the question of treating the revolutionary elders with respect was not raised. Needless to say, relations of moral loyalty entered into by revolutionary comrades were made an issue in the past, but there was no correct theoretical elucidation of this question. What is more, there was a tendency to view the question of moral loyalty as a separate issue from the revolutionary spirit. The hypocritical, bourgeois reactionaries took advantage of this tendency to rave about the "immorality" of the communists. To add insult to injury, the betrayers of the revolution denigrated and defamed the revolutionaries by every possible means, giving the imperialists and reactionaries an excuse to slander the communist cause all the more viciously.

With the elucidation by the respected and beloved commander in his latest classic of the truth that revolutionaries possess the loftiest moral loyalty and of what constitutes this loftiest moral loyalty that they should inculcate in them, there has come to be found a perfect, flawless solution to that important theoretical and practical problem which was left untouched by the old theories. With this solution, the institutional guidelines have been set forth opening the way for rectifying the most confusing matter in the practice of socialism.

The respected and beloved commander not only has set a shining example, by looking up to the great leader with the highest reverence, of how to treat the revolutionary elders with respect but also, by publishing the classic, has presented a systemized library of moral loyalty, full of revolutionary thoughts and golden sayings written in a fine style. The publication of this work marks a historic event because it clears the muddy view of morality soiled by the betrayers of the revolution, adds luster to the moral image of the communists, heralds a truly new era in which a new world of revolutionary moral loyalty will be built. In addition, it is a powerful demonstration of the justness and invincibility of our revolution which is adorned with revolutionary loyalty and which thrusts forward by the power of a lofty moral loyalty.

We will permanently hold the great leader in reverence as our eternal leader and continue to struggle vigorously to fulfill the revolutionary cause of chuche to the end under the leadership of the commander [Comrade Kim Chong-il] by assimilating the thought and theory the respected and beloved commander expounded in his classic into our flesh and bones and by thoroughly implementing them.

DPRK: Article Stresses Preservation of Revolutionary Tradition

962C0046B Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 27 Jan 96 p 2

[Article by Sin Ung-chol: "It Is a Noble Moral Duty for the Younger Generation To Protect and Preserve, Inherit and Develop the Revolutionary Tradition"]

[FBIS Translated Text] In his classic masterpiece "It Is a Loft Moral Duty for Revolutionaries To Treat Revolutionary Elders With Respect," the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il elucidated that it is a noble moral duty for the succeeding generations to protect and preserve, inherit and develop the revolutionary tradition.

The great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il pointed out as follows: "To protect and preserve, inherit and develop the revolutionary tradition founded by the older generation is a noble moral revolutionary duty of the younger generation."

The revolutionary tradition is a priceless treasure connecting the bloodline of the revolution from one generation to the next. Whether the socialist cause will advance triumphantly from generation to generation or halt halfway when the next generation takes over depends on the attitude toward the revolutionary tradition. Rejecting the revolutionary tradition means abandoning the revolutionary ideology and spirit and giving up the revolutionary struggle, ultimately leading the revolution to collapse. Experience and lessons in the socialist movement tell that when the revolutionary tradition is ignored, rejected, or stamped out, the working-class party even with a long history and a rich experience of struggle is doomed to degeneration and ruin, and even a country with a strong economic and military power will be unable to preserve socialism.

The revolutionary cause of the masses of people is a historic cause requiring a long period of time for consummation. Revolution is not something that is completed in one generation, but continues for generations: it is developed and brought to consummation through arduous and complex struggles. How to consistently preserve the basic character of the revolution and carry forward the bloodline of the revolution, with its purity unsullied, from one generation to the next throughout the entire course, from the period of exploration to the period of completion, arises as an important issue affecting the success and fate of the revolutionary cause. The revolutionary cause of the masses aimed at building socialism and fully materializing their independent stand and attitude can advance victoriously and be brilliantly brought to a successful end only through the process of preserving, observing, inheriting, and developing the revolutionary tradition.

The attitude and stance toward the revolutionary tradition is the yardstick for measuring the loyalty of the masses to their independent cause, the socialist cause, and a touchstone by which to differentiate between revolutionaries and counterrevolutionaries. Communists with true moral integrity preserve, inherit, and develop the revolutionary tradition, whereas opportunists and betrayers of the revolution viciously maneuver to stamp it out. The modern revisionists and betrayers of the revolution have caused socialism to degenerate and break down and greatly muddied the image of socialism by denigrating the position and authority of the leader and wiping out the accomplishments of the older generation of revolutionaries. Weakening and eradicating the revolutionary tradition and defaming their own leader and the revolutionary elders who pioneered the road of revolution is the most base and sordid act of betrayal violating revolutionary loyalty, and it is a concentrated manifestation of moral depravity. Historical experience shows that when the succeeding generations fail to preserve the revolutionary tradition resolutely, they will end up severing the lineage of revolution and making a mess of socialist gains won with blood.

The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il's idea about protecting and preserving, inheriting and developing the revolutionary tradition is a great idea that enables the succeeding generations to brilliantly inherit the revolution and lead it to consummation by fulfilling their revolutionary moral duty by the leader and the revolutionary elders.

Protecting and preserving, inheriting and developing the revolutionary tradition is a noble moral duty of the succeeding generations primarily because it is the way to adhere to their revolutionary loyalty to the leader to the end.

The revolutionary tradition is founded by the leader and developed and enriched by him.

The revolutionary tradition founded by the leader reflects his brilliant life throughout which he walked the one road of revolution. Fully embodied in it are the guiding thoughts, theories, and methods founded by the leader; and synthesized in it are the precious revolutionary accomplishments and experience gained and accumulated by him throughout the entire history of the revolutionary struggle. In addition, mirrored in the revolutionary tradition are the ideological and mental features of the leader as a fervent revolutionary and staunch communist—features such as the resolute commitment to the revolutionary principles, the boundless love of his country and people, and the staunch struggle against the imperialists and the class enemies. Resolutely to protect and preserve and brilliantly to inherit and develop this priceless revolutionary tradition reflecting the whole life of the leader is the way to look up to him with reverence and fulfill one's moral duty by him to the end. When we protect and preserve the tradition founded by the leader, he will shine in eternity, his ideology and accomplishments will be fully emulated and developed, and the revolution will proceed victoriously according to his intent. There can be no revolutionary loyalty to the leader apart from the struggle to protect and preserve, inherit and develop the glorious revolutionary tradition. When the succeeding generations of revolutionaries resolutely preserve and brilliantly inherit the revolutionary tradition, the leader will live forever along with the revolutionary tradition. Therefore, true revolutionaries who really hold the leader in high esteem and are determined to inherit and carry on the leader's cause from generation to generation will value the revolutionary tradition like the apple of the eye and struggle giving their all to safeguard it.

It is a moral duty of the succeeding generations to protect and preserve, inherit and develop the revolutionary tradition also because through this duty they can complete the revolution by learning from the ideological and mental world of the late revolutionary fighters.

The revolutionary tradition was founded by the revolutionary fighters and the people through their revolutionary struggle and construction which they waged under the leader by banding together around him. Synthesized in the revolutionary tradition are the revolutionary spirit, precious accomplishments and experience in struggles, and revolutionary features of the late revolutionary fighters who fought by loyally supporting the leader. This tradition is a priceless ideological and mental treasure which the succeeding generations must inherit and from which they must learn. The succeeding generations can give full play to boundless loyalty to the party and the leader and the indefatigable revolutionary spirit as the late revolutionary fighters did, provided that they protect and preserve, inherit and develop the revolutionary tradition founded by the older generation of revolutionary fighters. Therefore, people cherishing their revolutionary loyalty to revisionary elders will strive to protect and preserve the revolutionary tradition founded by these elders and give their all for the sake of the party and the leader as they did.

To begin with, the question of treating revolutionary elders with respect is inseparable from that of inheriting and developing the revolutionary tradition founded by them. The revolutionary elders are the pioneers of the revolution and the fighters who devoted their lives to the revolutionary cause and produced exploits. The late revolutionary fighters fought readily giving their lives not for their personal interest or fame, but for the good of the country and people and for the happiness of posterity, and produced revolutionary exploits in this struggle. It is because they loved the coming generations that revolutionary fighters shouted "Love future generations!" while breathing their last in the field of a decisive battle or on the scaffold. It was due to the heroic struggles of the late revolutionary fighters that the road of revolution was paved, revolutionary gains were made, the independent and creative life of the people came into blossom. Reflected in the revolutionary tradition are the revolutionary spirit and achievements in struggles of the late revolutionary fighters who fought giving their all for the victory of the revolution and the good of posterity. Just as the succeeding generations are duty bound to treat with respect the revolutionary elders who gave their all to fight for the good of posterity, so protecting and preserving the revolutionary tradition founded by revolutionary elders is their most noble moral duty.

The revolutionary tradition which our generation of revolutionaries must inherit is the chuche-based revolutionary tradition founded by the late anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters under the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Our party's revolutionary tradition—which has as its basic content the ideological system of chuche, the communist revolutionary spirit, the treasure of revolutionary exploits, a rich and profound fighting experience, the revolutionary work method and the people-oriented work style as its basic—is the permanent foundation of our revolution. Only when the revolutionary tradition of our party is resolutely preserved, inherited, and developed, is it possible to lead the Korean revolution on the one road of victory and carry the revolutionary cause pioneered by the great leader through to consummation. Protect and preserve, inherit and develop the revolutionary tradition founded by the late revolutionary fighters— this is the way to strengthen and develop our party into a chuche-based revolutionary party forever, defend our socialism, and inherit and bring the revolutionary cause of chuche to realization.

The great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il has paid profound attention to resolutely protecting the glorious revolutionary tradition founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, preserving its purity, and educating all party members and workers in the revolutionary tradition. It is a firm, unshakable conviction of the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il that the revolutionary tradition founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song should be inherited and preserved 100 percent, no less nor more. Thanks to the wise leadership of the party and the leader, the revolutionary tradition is now being brilliantly observed in all aspects of social life in our country. We must arm all party members and workers airtight with the revolutionary tradition of our party and inherit and develop it so that we may carry on the socialist cause through to a successful end.

In particular, party members and workers must inherit the lofty revolutionary spirit of the late revolutionary fighters, resolutely adhere to the revolutionary principles, that is, working-class principles, and walk unswervingly only on the one road of revolution under whatever circumstances and conditions. We must arm ourselves airtight with the revolutionary tradition of our party and work and live always in a revolutionary manner by thoroughly following the revolutionary tradition. At the same time, by following the example of the late revolutionary fighters, we must cherish loyalty to the party and the leader as a revolutionary creed and struggle devotedly for the revolutionary cause of chuche by upholding the leadership of the party. When our posterity protects and preserves, inherits and develops the revolutionary tradition, will it possible to glorify the revolutionary tradition of chuche, founded by the late revolutionary fighters and inherited and developed by our party, for millenniums to come, and preserve and glorify to the end the honor and dignity of the communist revolutionaries who value revolutionary principles and revolutionary loyalty beyond measure.

The idea of the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il that it is a noble moral duty for the succeeding generations to protect and preserve, inherit and develop the revolutionary tradition is a great idea which enables our posterity to hold the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem for millenniums to come and go on glorifying his accomplishments—a militant banner making it possible to learn from the loyalty of the late revolutionary fighters and carry the revolutionary cause through to completion by inheriting it from generation to generation.

We must protect and preserve and brilliantly inherit and develop the revolutionary tradition of chuche by carrying it on from generation to generation, taking great pride in making revolution under the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is adorning the noble history of moral loyalty, and whom we hold in high esteem.

DPRK Article Attacks Imperialists' Dominationist Maneuvers

962C0047B Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 9 Feb 96 p6

[Article by Kim Chong-ok: "Imperialists' Vicious, Cunning Dominationist Maneuvers"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Years have passed since the end of the Cold War order in the international arena. While eagerly looking forward to the arrival of a free, peaceful world, the peoples are endeavoring positively for that goal. However, that desire of the progressive mankind is yet to be realized.

It is because the dominationist maneuvers of imperialists are intensifying daily.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught:

"Dominationism is a counterrevolutionary current that goes against the trend of the present era aspiring to the independent stand and attitude. It is a common target of the world revolutionary peoples in their struggle."

The intrinsic nature of dominationism is to trample on the sovereignty of other countries and peoples and to oppress and exercise control over them.

Although the Cold War is over, imperialists' dominationist nature has not changed at all.

In the past, imperialists, taking advantage of their monopoly position in the international arena, set up all systems and devices to suit their interests and taste and, on that basis, manipulated international issues in their favor, infringing on the sovereignty of other countries, oppressing and exercising control over other peoples. Even today, while persisting in the old order or babbling about a "new world order," they stop at nothing to openly violate the sovereignty and interests of other nations.

Some time ago, a foreign press report said that "the United States is seeking leadership and influence in all parts of the world, in particular in strategic regions where it maintains major interests. And the means it employs to achieve the aims relates to all realms—political, economic, diplomatic, and military, and even the moral cultural realm, too. This is a reality."

Strength is a major resort for imperialists to realize their dominationist ambition. Their method remains the same even after the end of the Cold War, targeted chiefly on regions that are important in terms of military strategy or involve major economic interests.

The Persian Gulf war was a good example.

As is known well, the United States and other major Western nations mobilized huge forces and launched the war against Iraq upon the latter's invasion of Kuwait.

Schwarzkopf, the commander of the multinational forces in the Gulf region, in his testimony before the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee, stated that the U.S. strategy in the Gulf region was to "secure and control access to the rich crude oil resources." It was for that purpose that the United States launched the Gulf War. And at the end, it established its domination over the region. Today it continues to station a large force in the region for its continued control.

The United States and other Western nations also chose to intervene in the dispute in the former Yugoslavia. Here too, they were, in fact, seeking control of the Balkans.

Imperialists perpetrate their dominationist maneuvers by extremely sly methods.

One of them is to force "multiparty system," "democracy," and "Western-style human rights" on other nations.

It is the right belonging to the people of each country what ideology and system and what type of method they choose to develop their country.

Basically, "multiparty system" is a political party system existing in the capitalist society. It is a political system that serves exclusively the interests of capitalists. Nonetheless, imperialists are forcing it, along with "democracy," on other nations. This only means that they are demanding them to accept and adopt the capitalist political system as it is.

Following the collapse of some socialist states, imperialists shifted the target of their "multiparty system" and "democracy" maneuvers chiefly to developing nations.

In the past, African nations generally had their unitary parties. Those parties, while maintaining their independent stand and attitude, made great contributions to the political stability in those nations, and to mobilizing the people into a struggle to build a new life. This was totally against the taste of imperialists bent on regaining their control in Africa. Therefore, imperialists, while preaching the "superiority" of "multiparty system," forced African nations to accept and adopt their political system, either applying pressure or appeasing them with the bait of "aid" to that end.

How are those countries doing now after thus lured into the "multiparty system"?

All sorts of political parties with different principles and different priorities have cropped up to stage a scramble for power, creating chaos and disorder. In some countries, the people who were building a new life together until yesterday are bitterly divided and plunged into a bloody civil war now because of ethnic disputes. Furthermore, the economies have been totally ruined and the people are languishing in dire poverty, most of them hovering between life and death.

It was precisely what imperialists had wanted to see. In a series of countries experiencing such difficulties, imperialists intervened in domestic affairs under the pretext of "mediating" and helping them "cope with" the situation. And they are trying to place them under their control gradually. Not only that but imperialists also raised the human rights issue in a series of countries in an attempt to interfere in domestic affairs and realize their political domination.

Imperialists are also using "aid" and "cooperation" for economic leverage to achieve their dominationist aims. Imperialists, taking advantage of a series of economic difficulties in developing nations, have infiltrated deep into the economic spheres of those nations in the name of "aid" and "cooperation." And to nations obedient to their unreasonable demands, they would toss a few more dollars in "aid"; to countries disobedient, however, they would cut off the "aid" to deal a blow to economic activities and create difficulties so as to make them turn to the imperialists for help.

Imperialists are trying to realize their dominationist ambition through international organizations, too.

Today many international organizations still rely on the old systems and order.

It is a few big powers and major Western nations that are playing a leading role in such organizations. With numerous issues arising in the international political arena, they endeavor to deal with them in their favor and not on the principle of equality and fairness.

The same thing can be said about UN activities.

Of UN members, developing countries—including the nonaligned nations—enjoy an absolute majority. However, a handful of big powers exercise special privileges and, while playing the tyrant, try to impose their will on other nations. On the other hand, lesser powers representing an absolute majority of members are not guaranteed appropriate positions in the organization. Thus, many issues are decided in favor of the handful of big powers and major Western nations to help them achieve their aggressive, dominationist ends. In consequence, some developing nations are unjustifiably subjected to international sanctions and remain unable to emerge from economic and diplomatic blockades.

The perils of the increasingly naked dominationist maneuvers are extremely serious.

The national independence and sovereignty are being infringed and trampled on, and the world is falling into tension and confrontation. Also, unsavory incidents are reported in various countries, striking terror and fear into the hearts of people. The principle of equality and justice is not observed in international relations, and the arrogance of some countries is growing worse. Meanwhile, things that should naturally be condemned would instead be connived at.

These practices have created grave obstacles to the fair development of the world political situation and the common cause of mankind.

The prevailing situation demands that all the countries and peoples aspiring to self-dependence and progress launch vigorously into a struggle to expose and destroy the dominationist maneuvers of imperialists.

Imperialism, and its dominationism, is the common target of the struggle of all the countries and people aspiring to self-dependence, progress, and peace.

When all the countries and people loving self-dependence, progress, and peace wage their struggle in firm unity, they can easily crush the imperialists' dominationist maneuvers.

The Korean people are people of justice and integrity, who hold dear the independent stand attitude and hate dominationism more than any other peoples. As in the past, we will, in the future too, press on our resolute struggle to crush the imperialists' dominationist maneuvers in firm solidarity with the world progressive peoples aspiring to self-dependence, progress, and peace. And by doing so, we will positively contribute to building a peaceful and prosperous new world.

DPRK: Choe Kwang, Servicemen Pay Homage to Kim Il-song

SK2604050696 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 26 Apr 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, April 26 (KCNA) — Officers and men of the three services of the Korean People's Army [KPA] paid homage to the great leader President Kim Il-song at the Kumsusan Memorial Palace Thursday on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the foundation of KPA.

Visiting the palace were KPA Marshal Choe Kwang, vice-chairman of the DPRK National Defence Commission, member of the party Central Military Commission and minister of the People's Armed Forces, vice marshals, generals, officers and men of the three services of KPA.

Party, national and army flags were set up and honor guardsmen of the three services of KPA were standing on both sides of the statue of President Kim Il-song there.

Laid before the statue was a floral basket in a joint name of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Military Commission and the DPRK National Defence Commission.

After making a salutation with deepest reverence before the statue, servicemen paid deepest homage to Generalissimo Kim Il-song who is preserved in state in the hall of the palace.

They made a solemn pledge to glorify the immortal revolutionary exploits performed by the generalissimo for the chuche cause of army building and devotedly safeguard the respected supreme commander Comrade Kim Chong-il with arms and defend the bulwark of socialism as firm as rock.

DPRK: Soiree, Parade Held To Mark KPA Founding Anniversary

SK2904030896 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1230 GMT 24 Apr 96

[FBIS Summary] The Ministry of People's Armed Force held a congratulatory soiree to commemorate the 54th founding anniversary of the Korean People's Army, KPA, at the War Victory Plaza on 24 April. Officers and men of the three services of the KPA gathered at the plaza. Young artists and KPA soldiers gave performances, followed by a mass dance session by the soldiers. An unidentified man gave a three-minute speech pledging loyalty to Kim Chong-il. Music is heard for some 10 minutes.

In conclusion, the announcer stated: "Prior to the congratulatory soiree, a parade of People's Army units stationed in Pyongyang was held at the War Victory Plaza."

DPRK: Artistes Visit Units on Anniversary of Founding of KPA

SK2704090096 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0841 GMT 27 Apr 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, April 27 (KCNA) — Korean artistes visited units of the People's Army on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army.

Those of central and local art organisations gave art performances at significant posts and People's Army units to which the great leader President Kim Il-song and the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il left footprints of leadership.

Put on the stage were colorful art pieces instilling in the minds of soldiers the indomitable will and revolutionary stamina to decisively defend the respected supreme commander General Kim Chong-il with their lives as the forerunners of the revolution devoted their youth and lives in defence of President Kim Il-song during the fatherland liberation war.

DPRK: Efforts To Increase Electric Power Production Noted

SK3004071796 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0500 GMT 29 Apr 96

[Unattributed talk: "For the Fatherland's Richer and More Prosperous Tomorrow"]

[FBIS Translated Summary] Electric power producers at the Three- Revolution-Red-Flag Youth Workshop in the

Pukchang Thermal Power Complex are devoting their wisdom and energy to producing electric power for the grandeur and prosperity of the country as intended by the party.

Not long ago, electric power producers at this workshop were vigorously waging the struggle to study and introduce "a more effective new operating method" in order to increase electric power production, but they found it not so easy to scientifically and technologically study a new operating method and introduce it into production. However, producers at the workshop did not hesitate to study and introduce into production a new operating method.

Thus, producers at the workshop formed "a technical innovation team" to study and introduce into production a new operating method. Comrade No Yong-kwan, secretary of the workshop primary party committee, actively assisted in their struggle. Encouraged by this, the heart of Comrade Ko Song-su, an engineer at the workshop, became fervent. Together with fellow engineers and operators, he began to accelerate the work of studying and introducing a new operating method into production.

Today, this workshop is producing much more electric power "by discovering defects in the existing operating method and thoroughly establishing measures to rectify them, and by strengthening the maintenance work of facilities and operating facilities to full capacity."

Workers, technicians, and functionaries of this workshop are helping and leading each other by devoting their wisdom and energies to produce more electric power.

In the workshop, the plan for a technological innovation to increase productivity—which was initiated by Kim Myong-chol, secretary of a party cell in the workshop, and Kim Yong-myong, a worker at the workshop, and which was completed by engineer Kim Song-nam—is now proving its worth. Thanks to this plan, the burning rate of boilers has been enhanced, and consequently, much more electric power is being produced.

In this way, all workers at this workshop are vigorously waging their battle by firmly uniting with one ideological will around the great General Kim Chong-il. As a result, the workshop is "brilliantly overfulfilling its monthly electric power production quota."

DPRK Daily Finalizes Elucidation of Electricity Law

SK2504120996 Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 6 Mar 96 p 2

[Third and final installment of an article "On the Electricity Law"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The fourth, fifth, and sixth articles of the Electricity Law comprehensively define the questions that arise in the supply, consumption, and control of electricity.

The great leader [widaehan yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il has indicated: Measures should be worked out to guarantee an adequate electricity frequency.

Adequately supplying electricity is a precondition to maintaining the balance between the production and supply of electricity as well as to ensuring an adequate frequency.

In supplying electricity, it is important to obligatorily fulfill the contract regarding the electricity supply plan and consumption ceiling, and to prevent losses through leakage by improving power distribution facilities and by establishing reactive electricity production facilities.

The Electricity Law requires that electricity supply system be properly established and that power distribution facilities be improved according to the demand of the developing economy. It ensures the systematic supply of good quality electricity, the balance between electricity production and consumption, and the minimization of losses through leakage.

Consuming electricity correctly is an important way to increase production and prevent fuel and energy waste.

In consuming electricity adequately, it is important to properly organize staggered production, to respect standard electricity consumption rates, and to systematically reduce these rates. This is our party's consistent policy, and is an important requirement to ensure a smooth electricity supply and to enhance economic efficiency in electricity consumption.

State planning agencies and other related organizations should strictly fulfill the legal requirements regarding staggered production so that staggered production will be properly organized in all sectors and units of the people's economy.

It is also important in consuming electricity adequately to intensify scientific research and to actively seek technical innovation of all units that consume electricity so that the wasting of electricity can be prevented and savings maximized. The location of electric facilities and consuming units should be correctly arranged and consistently readjusted to prevent the wasting of electricity and to save electricity. This is an essential requirement for adequately consuming electricity. Accordingly, the Electricity Law requires that agencies, enterprises, and organizations intensify their power conservation work; actively carry out a technical innovation campaign; and introduce advanced science and technology so that the production processes in which the heavy consumption of electricity is required will be turned into processes requiring less electricity or requiring no electricity at all, and so that electric facilities will be positioned and operated according to their capacities.

The Electricity Law defines that order should be established to electricity consumption, that electricity should be consumed strictly according to authorized ceilings, and that electricity should be consumed only by designated units. By this, the law legally ensures the complete implementation of party and state policies on meeting the electricity demand of the people's economy and on satisfying the needs of the people's life.

Controlling the electricity supply is important for keeping the electricity production and supply system under control and for ensuring the supply of good quality electricity. When the electricity supply work is properly controlled, only then will it be possible to systematically produce electricity, to consistently control the electricity supply, and to correctly regulate this work to ensure the supply of good quality electricity.

Supplying good quality electricity means supplying electricity by minimizing fluctuations in voltages and frequencies, doing so without any suspensions in production. Standardized voltages and frequencies should be maintained to guarantee the quality of electricity, otherwise serious difficulties will be created in the operation of electric facilities. If the voltage is not right, this makes it impossible to generate the necessary power and to ensure the proper running of motors in operating electric facilities. This also increases the amount of losses through leakage and reduces the life of electric facilities. In addition, if the frequency is not up to standard, electric facilities cannot be operated in the best conditions, both technically and economically, and the running of motors will not be correct. This will eventually downgrade the quality of products at plants and enterprises. Accordingly, electricity supply organizations should adequately organize and operate electric systems so that electricity will be supplied to consumers within their limit and so that losses through leakage will be minimized.

Along with adequately organizing and operating the electric systems, it is also important to control the electricity supply in order to correctly set priorities and guarantee reliability. Electricity is the basic power of the people's economy and a precious energy that requires the consumption of an enormous amount of water and coal. Once electricity is produced, preservation is not possible, even if it is not consumed. Thus, organizational work should be meticulously carried out to correctly set priorities based on the grades of consumers, and reliability should be guaranteed in the electricity supply work by establishing various types of supplementary systems.

In addition, electric systems should be automated and the control of the electricity supply work should be modernized in order to prevent electrical accidents.

By correctly defining the basic problems that arise in controlling the electricity supply, the Electricity Law provides a legal guarantee for uniformly controlling the production, supply, and consumption of electricity and for properly meeting the electricity demand of the people's economy.

In its seventh article, the Electricity Law elucidates the guidance and control over the work of the power industry. The law requires that power conservation work should be intensified in May and October, which are designated as the months of the power conservation campaign.

Functionaries and workers of the power industry should properly perform in carrying out electricity production and supply work, and should vigorously struggle to save electricity. By doing so, they should properly meet electricity demands and should actively contribute to the development of the fatherland.

DPRK Daily Outlines Functionaries' Economic Work

SK3004133696 Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 13 Mar 96 p 1

[Editorial: "Administrative and Economic Functionaries Should Plan Economic Organizational Work With Responsibility"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Today, we are facing a task of thoroughly implementing the party's revolutionary economic strategy to strengthen the economic foundation of our socialism and further improve the people's standard of living. Administrative and economic functionaries should plan economic organizational work with responsibility to successfully accomplish this honorable task.

The Great Leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il has indicated the following: If administrative and economic functionaries carry out economic organizational work in parallel with the zeal of producing masses, this can further expedite production and construction.

Economic organizational work is an important task entrusted to administrative and economic functionaries. Administrative and economic functionaries should perform well in planning and carrying out economic organizational work to fulfill their responsibilities and play their roles as the commanding staff of the revolution. When administrative and economic functionaries properly plan and carry out economic organizational work according to the demands of the Taean work system, only then can the zeal of the masses bear tangible results, production be stabilized, and economic construction be vigorously accelerated.

Today we are vigorously struggling to implement the party's revolutionary economic strategy. This reality demands that administrative and economic functionaries plan and carry out economic organizational work more responsibly than ever with an attitude worthy of masters.

Our party's revolutionary economic strategy is one for effecting a fundamental turn in socialist economic construction. Accordingly, administrative and economic functionaries have heavy responsibilities in implementing this revolutionary economic strategy, which is truly significant in strengthening the self- reliant economic foundation of the country, highly displaying the superiority of our-own-style socialism, and further adding luster to our fatherland.

Administrative and economic functionaries are those who organize and carry out the struggle to implement the party's economic strategy with responsibility for each of the guardposts, units, and sectors of the national economy. Success in carrying out economic work according to the intent of the party depends on the roles of administrative and economic functionaries. The party's political intent is fulfilled by administrative and economic functionaries. Accordingly, only when the roles of administrative and economic functionaries are enhanced can the masses' revolutionary zeal and creativity be mobilized and all hidden resources mobilized and utilized to push ahead with economic tasks.

Various problems arise in the course of implementing the party's economic strategy. These problems are solved through the economic organizational work of administrative and economic functionaries. Therefore, administrative and economic functionaries should responsibly plan and carry out economic organizational work based on the prevailing situation. Only then can they properly solve problems, work out measures, and put them into practice with initiative to properly accomplish their given missions.

Presently, our working people are vigorously struggling to implement the party's economic strategy with the spirit of the Arduous March. Their revolutionary zeal and spirit are very high. Therefore, success in accomplishing economic task depends on how responsibly administrative and economic functionaries plan economic organizational work. Reality shows that economic tasks are successfully carried out only when administrative and economic functionaries adhere to the party's economic strategy and responsibly plan economic organizational work.

Therefore, it is most important for administrative and economic functionaries to establish a revolutionary spirit in planning economic organizational work to implement the party's economic strategy.

The party's revolutionary economic strategy needs revolutionary commanding staff, and success in economic organizational work depends on functionaries' revolutionary working spirit.

Today, our party has unfolded a magnificent plan for the future of our revolution and we have heroic people with firm faith and a powerful foundation of a self-reliant economy. Therefore, our victory is certain. Administrative and economic functionaries should possess a correct outlook on our great strength, great struggle, and splendid reality. They should actively turn out to become competent organizers and commanders. They should be prepared with lofty ideological determination to accomplish their mission at the guardposts to which they have been assigned by the party. They should devote themselves to fulfilling their duties. They should take the lead in their ranks, hold the banner even higher, and vigorously march forward with overflowing faith and optimism, if they are entrusted with more difficult and complicated tasks.

The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude is a spirit which administrative and economic functionaries should maintain in implementing the party's economic strategy. Today, when the imperialists are viciously scheming to suffocate our country, self-reliance is the only way to successfully implement the party's revolutionary economic strategy. The party's revolutionary economic strategy is not one that provides the answers for every possible situation.

Just as the commanders of the anti-Japanese guerrillas solved difficult and complicated problems by themselves through positive organizational work and competent battle command, all administrative and economic functionaries should aggressively plan economic organizational work to provide all necessary conditions and capabilities by themselves so as to implement the economic strategy. Creating what is unavailable and what is insufficient, administrative and economic functionaries should plan economic organizational work tenaciously to solve problems in a revolutionary manner. Only then can they accomplish the economic tasks given to their sectors and units in time and actively contribute to implementing the party's economic strategy.

What is also important for administrative and economic functionaries in planning economic organizational work for the implementation of the party's economic strategy is to mingle with the masses and depend on their creativity and wisdom in carrying out tasks.

This is a guarantee for swiftly grasping and solving the problems that arise in implementing the party's economic strategy.

Administrative and economic functionaries should make it a habit to struggle and live with the masses in reality. Functionaries should go down to the base level with clear goals and plans and incite working people to implement the party's economic strategy. They should depend on the masses in grasping and analyzing the situation from the party's point of view. By so doing, they should make sure that their economic organizational work will strictly serve as a course of implementing the party's economic strategy.

It is also important to improve industrial management and to actively dig out and utilize hidden resources to implement the party's economic strategy.

Improving industrial management and actively mobilizing and utilizing hidden resources are an important way of correctly utilizing resources to ceaselessly increase production. Those who unfailingly accomplish the tasks of the people's economy given to their units even under the present circumstances show that they meticulously carry out industrial management and completely mobilize and utilize all possibilities and resources with high responsibility. By realizing that they are the masters in charge of economic tasks, all administrative and economic functionaries should properly plan and carry out the organizational work to solve the problems of materials, electricity, and facilities. They should substantially make a daily evaluation of production and finance according to the situation of their units. They should have the producing masses take part in industrial management and depend on the masses's effort and wisdom to solve problems in production. In addition, they should vigorously carry out the technical innovation campaign to adequately utilize local resources and substitute materials and fuel. They should also intensify the conservation struggle to prevent waste. At the same time, they should properly conduct the control work by being completely aware of the economic situation. They should swiftly adjust the production work and competently carry out their tasks according to the changing situation.

By responsibly planning and carrying out the economic organizational work to implement the revolutionary economic strategy, all administrative and economic functionaries should brilliantly fulfill the party's plan and intent to strengthen the economic foundations of our socialism and further add luster to our fatherland.

DPRK: Studio Releases New Scientific Films

*SK2904045696 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0327 GMT 29 Apr 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, April 29 (KCNA) — The Korean Scientific and Educational Film Studio produced several scientific films recently.

Most of them are films helpful to the implementation of the Workers' Party of Korea's agriculture-first policy.

The film "Microbe Killing Corn Borer" introduces the experience of the Phyongri cooperative farm in Sunchon city, South Phyongan Province, which invented an agricultural pesticide with microbes and wipped out corn borers.

When the pesticide is sprayed over plants of maize, borers will get contaminated with mould spores and then die in 4-5 days.

The film "Production of Microbial Manure on Co-op Farms" deals with the experience of the Kachon cooperative farm in Pongsan county, North Hwanghae Province, which brought about good results in last year's grain production with the manure. Winning popularity is also the film "Production and Use of Methane in Yonan County" showing the experience of the county in South Hwanghae Province, which built a marsh gas centre and has mechanized all farming work with methane.

Other films "Spinach in the Midsummer", "Crops Exterminating Harmful Insects" and "Magnetic Seed-treatment" are also greatly helpful to raising the level of scientific and technical knowledge of agricultural working people.

Besides, the studio produced scientific films of various themes including "Part I Longevity and Health in Middle Age" and "Mirabilis Jalapa".

DPRK: Symposium Held on Idea of Chuche-Based Literature, Art

*SK0105063396 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0559 GMT 1 May 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, May 1 (KCNA) — A symposium on the idea of chuche-based literature and art was held here on Tuesday [30 April] to mark the 30th anniversary of the publication of the great leader President Kim Il-song's famous work "On Creating Many Revolutionary and Popular Songs".

President Kim Il-song in the work clarified the essence of a revolutionary and popular song and its mission, which is to arouse the working people actively to the revolution and construction.

Clearly expounded in the work are the ideological and thematic orientation of the revolutionary and popular song, the principles to be maintained in creating it, and ways for its realization.

With rare wisdom the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is successfully carrying into practice President Kim Il-song's idea on the chuche-based literature and art, indicated in a concrete way all the problems from the standard attitude to be taken by creators in creating songs and the mission and character of music to orientation of its development and the principle of its creation, and has wisely led the work for their realization.

Speakers at the symposium stressed that the profound truth and validity of the chuche-base literary and art idea and theory on the creation of the revolutionary and popular songs put forward by President Kim Il-song have been evidently proven by the achievements, which have been made in the creation of Korean song under the wise leadership of the respected General Kim Chong-il over the past 30 years.

They called upon all creators and artistes to bring about a new effect in creating revolutionary and popular songs and thus glorify the immortal feats of President Kim Il-song and remain loyal to the idea and leadership of General Kim Chong-il.

DPRK: Korean Democratic Women's Union Delegation Returns Home

SK0105112596 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 28 Apr 96

[FBIS Translated Text] A delegation of the Korean Democratic Women's Union [KDWU] led by Han Ki-ok, vice chairwoman of the KDWU Central Committee, returned home by train on 28 April after its visit to China.

The delegation was greeted by O Yon-ok, vice chairwoman of the KDWU Central Committee, and the councilor at the PRC Embassy in our country at the Pyongyang Railway Station.

DPRK: Talk Stresses True Human Relations, Morality

SK2404131396 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2250 GMT 22 Apr 96

[Unattributed talk: "Love and Trust are True Human Relations, Human Morality"]

[FBIS Translated Text] In his classical work, "Respecting Senior Revolutionaries is the Lofty Moral Obligation of Revolutionaries," the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il elucidated that love and trust toward men are the basis of genuine human relations and human morality.

The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has indicated: Love and trust toward men are the basis of genuine human relations and human morality, and devoting to other people rather than to oneself and to society and collectives is the human being's noble moral obligation.

That love and trust toward men are the basis of genuine human relations and human morality means that they become the source, the starting point, which bears genuine human relations and morality among people. This means that genuine human relations and human morality proceed from love and trust and are solidified and developed from them and that apart from love and trust noble human relations and human morality cannot exist.

Love and trust toward men are first of all the basis of genuine human relations. For human relations among people to become genuine ones, they should be based on love and trust.

Human relations forged on the basis of material and economic relations or human relations forged by a coercive method cannot become genuine ones nor can they continue for long. Only when people love and trust each other can genuine human relations be formed.

Love and trust toward men make men think of other people first rather than of themselves and devote to society and collectives. By nature, when people do not love and trust each other they cannot be united and formed into a collective nor can they forge collectivist human relations of helping and leading each other.

Today, in the capitalist world, relations of conflict and confrontation prevail among people and the rule of the law of the jungle is rampant. This is because all human relations in that society are influenced not by love and trust but by money and power.

Exploitation and oppression of men by men are incompatible with love and trust toward men, and no genuine human relations exist between the exploiting class and the exploited class. This is only too clear.

Love and trust toward men are also the basis of genuine human morality. By nature, morality emerged as the universal norm of conduct that all members of society should observe voluntarily. However, such morality has assumed a class character as men's interests have become different according to their class. In other words, there is the exploiting class' morality in the exploiting society while there is the working class' morality, that is, the communist morality, in the socialist society.

The communist morality is a genuine human morality. Therefore, the communist morality is the morality which defends independence and creativity, that is, men's inherent social nature. It is based on comradely love and revolutionary obligation.

Collectivist morality cannot be thought of apart from love and trust toward men. Love and trust lie precisely in the pattern of genuine human morality which devotes to other people and to society and collectives. Morality is the social rule which is voluntarily observed through conscience. Therefore, it cannot be observed smoothly if there are no love and trust toward men.

Love and trust toward men are precisely men's inherent noble virtue and become the ideological and spiritual source which whips up men to behave voluntarily and beautifully.

The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il's ideology that love and trust toward men are the basis of genuine human relations, human morality, is indeed of great significance. This significance lies in the fact that the ideology has elucidated the basic foundation of genuine human relations, genuine human morality, and, thus, has clearly elucidated the correct way which makes it possible to establish genuine human relations and morality.

It is the unanimous aspiration of independent human beings to want to live, forging genuine human relations and moral relations among people. However, the problem as to how genuine human relations and human morality are formed failed to be correctly elucidated in the past.

However, with the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il's elucidation that genuine human relations, human morality, are formed based on love and trust, this problem has been completely explained. The significance of this elucidation by Comrade Kim Chong-il lies in the fact that it has not only vigorously verified the superiority of socialism of our own style — in which the genuine human relations based on love and trust toward men flourish — but has also dealt decisive blows to the reactionary sophistry of the imperialists and the betrayers of socialism who are clamoring about the so-called love toward men transcending the class while covering up the reactionary nature of the capitalist system and advertising its eternity.

Human relations and human morality are the important symbols which show the progressiveness and superiority of a social system.

Today, the imperialists and reactionaries are noisily clamoring about so-called liberty and equality in the capitalist society. However, this is nothing but a trick designed to conceal the reactionary nature of the capitalist society.

The capitalist society is a society based on individualism, and, accordingly, all human relations and morality are thoroughly maintained by money and power. Therefore, genuine human relations and genuine human morality cannot prevail in the capitalist society.

Genuine relations of unity and cooperation among people, that is, genuine human relations and genuine human morality, can be realized only in the socialist society in which love and trust toward men prevail.

Once the socialist system is established, all sorts of class conflicts and confrontation are liquidated, and relations among people are to change from the relations of confrontation and distrust to the relations of love and trust. Proceeding from this, in the socialist society men are rallied as one social and political organism based on love and trust and unite and cooperate each other. Thus, they lead a noble life.

In our country today, all the people are firmly united as one large family around the party and the leader [suryong] and are leading a happy life, helping and leading each other.

Thinking of the party, the leader [suryong], the fatherland, the people, and revolutionary comrades first, instead of thinking of oneself, and devoting oneself to society and collectives without hesitation are precisely the genuine human relations and human morality which are firmly prevailing in our society today.

That such noble human relations and human morality are fully flourishing in our society is because socialism of our own style is a socialism based on love and trust toward men.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is our people's benevolent father who is carrying out the genuine politics of benevolence, upholding love and trust toward men at the highest plane.

Love and trust toward men are the basic nucleus in the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's politics, and all of his thinking and activities start from his love and trust toward the people and are directed toward bringing them into full bloom.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's love and trust toward the people are so great that the relations between the leader [yongdoja] and the people have been forged into those of single-hearted unity and those of fervent blood between father and son and that noble human relations and human morality which fervently move the hearts of all the people are flourishing throughout the country.

Indeed, the outstanding ideology that love and trust toward men become the basis of genuine human relations and human morality is an ideology that can be presented only by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il.

DPRK: Order of Kim Il-song Awarded to Korea Pictorial

SK3004093196 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0818 GMT 30 Apr 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, April 30 (KCNA) — The order of Kim Il-song, supreme order of the DPRK, was awarded to Korea Pictorial of the Foreign Language Press Group.

The editorial staff has published a large number of monumental picture albums and millions of pictorial "Korea" under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea in the past 40 years, greatly contributing to introducing and propagandising the advantages of Korean style socialism and increasing the external dignity of the country.

The pictorial "Korea" is published in Russian, Chinese, English, French, Spanish and Japanese.

South Korea

ROK Daily Summarizes DPRK Speech at U.S. Symposium

SK0105064496 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 1 May 96 p 8

[By correspondent Kil Chong-u from Athens, Georgia]

[FBIS Translated Text] During the symposium entitled, "South-North Korea and the United States: A New Triangular Relationship," which was held at the University of Georgia on 29 April, North Korea and the United States exchanged views on North Korea's flood damage and the four-way talks proposal. South side representatives were not present. The North's Yi Chong-hyok, who is vice chairman of the Asia-Pacific Peace Committee, primarily emphasized the need for assistance for flood damages and improvement in DPRK-U.S. relations, while Pak Sung-tok, chairman of the Institute of National Affairs, emphasized the legitimacy of the DPRK-U.S. peace agreement.

The following is the gist of the North's side's claims at the symposium:

Flood Damages

The reason for the various assumptions regarding North Korea's flood damages was due to the fact that international organizations and groups individually investigated the damaged areas and provided estimates of the overall flood damage before the North Korean authorities could announce the results of an official investigation. There were disputes regarding this issue, but I believe that there was no disagreement in acknowledging the seriousness of North Korea's flood damage. It is difficult to understand from a moral standpoint, why South Korea is not helping us, but instead, interfering in the efforts of international organizations and various countries to assist North Korea on a humanitarian level.

Four-Way Talks

As the United States also recognizes, since there are no concrete contents and preconditions in the four-way talks proposal, we are currently examining this matter with prudence. However, peace on the Korean peninsula is an issue which the DPRK and the United States must resolve fundamentally. The DPRK-U.S. tentative peace agreement which we put forth did not present the withdrawal of U.S. forces in South Korea as a precondition and has no intention of excluding the South.

South-North Relations

It is a problem because South Korea thinks that it can achieve reunification through absorption of North Korea. North Korea will not collapse due to food shortage or energy shortage. North Korea is in a difficult situation economically and its living standard is not high, but the people's ideological unity is fair and aboveboard.

Discussion on Reunification

In South-North relations, there are more aspects of national homogeneity than class hostility. Regardless of differences in social system and ideology, we are a nation that is strongly homogeneous. Reunification by building a confederal state based on common national features dissolves the pain of the nation due to division and is urgent for common prosperity.

Discussion of Disarmament on the Korean Peninsula

The unfair situation diplomatically and militarily between the South and North are barriers to peace on the Korean peninsula. The United States is a directly concerned party responsible for peace on the Korean peninsula. If the DPRK-U.S. peace agreement is concluded, the disarmament issue can also resolve itself naturally.

DPRK-U.S. Relations

In accordance with the DPRK-U.S. agreed framework (Geneva agreement), we completely abolished sanctions toward the United States. The United States must drop North Korea from its terrorist list and must completely abolish sanctions against the North based on the agreed framework.

ROK: NSP Says 'Nothing New' in Yi Chong-hyok's Remarks

SK0105032596 Seoul YONHAP in English 0220 GMT 1 May 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, May 1 (YONHAP) — South Korea's top intelligence agency dismissed as a "cliche" Wednesday the remarks made by a high-ranking North Korean official that Pyongyang would not object to the idea of American troops acting as peacekeepers on the Korean peninsula.

The Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) said that the comments by Yi Chong-hyok, vice director of the Central Committee of the North Korean Worker's Party, are nothing new and were made to disrupt the joint defense alliance of South Korea and the United States.

The NSP also said that although the North's official position is that American troops withdraw from the Korean peninsula, the nation had unofficially accepted the presence of American troops on the Korean peninsula on certain conditions at academic seminars in 1992, 1993 and 1995.

Yi's remarks aim to foster an atmosphere conducive to the signing of a peace agreement between the North and the United States, according to the NSP.

It added that such talk aims to change in U.S. policy toward North Korea so as to nullify the role of American forces on the Korean peninsula.

ROK Minister, Japan Counterpart Discuss 4-Way Talks, DPRK Ties

SK3004133296 Seoul YONHAP in English 1249 GMT 30 Apr 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria, South Africa, April 30 (YONHAP) — South Korean foreign minister, now here attending the 9th UNCTAD (UN Conference on Trade and Development) meeting, met his Japanese counterpart, Minister Yukihiko Ikeda, Tuesday to discuss matters of common interest.

At the 30-minute meeting held at the South African Foreign Ministry Conference Room, Kong and Ikeda agreed to hold a bilateral working-level fisheries meeting in Tokyo on May 9-10.

The two ministers also decided to discuss at an early date the issue of drawing the boundary of exclusive economic zones between the two countries separate from territorial issues in accordance with an agreement reached at the Korea-Japan summit meeting held in Bangkok last March.

Minister Kong explained about the four-way talks proposed recently by Presidents Kim Yong-sam and Bill Clinton, and Minister Ikeda reaffirmed Japan's support of it.

Regarding the issue of Japan-North Korea normalization talks, Minister Ikeda said Japan would promote relations improvement with North Korea through governmental efforts and would closely consult with Seoul over the issue.

Meanwhile, Minister Kong earlier in the day paid a courtesy call on President Nelson Mandela.

President Mandela expressed satisfaction at expanding trade between South Korea and his country.

The South African president asked in particular that Korea will promote the proposed training of 2,000 South African technicians in Korea, which was first suggested during the Korea-South Africa summit meeting last year.

Minister Kong replied that he would see to it that the two countries' working-level officials will carry on contacts on the matter.

ROK: DPRK's Chon Kum-chol 'Confirmed' in Beijing for S-N Talks

SK0105040396 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 1 May 96 p 2

[YONHAP from Beijing]

[FBIS Translated Text] It has been confirmed that Chon Kum-chol, adviser of the North Korean Committee for the Promotion of External Economic Cooperation, who participated in the South-North rice talks held in Beijing last year as a North Korean delegate, has been in Beijing since 27 April, and this is leading people to believe that a South-North contact is being held here.

Chon Kum-chol reportedly was in Singapore for four days from 23 April.

ROK: Trade Incentives on Hold Until DPRK Okays 4-Way Talks

SK0105115996 Seoul YONHAP in English
1141 GMT 1 May 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, May 1 (YONHAP) — The government has decided to withhold any appeasement measures such as expanded economic cooperation toward North Korea for the time being until Pyongyang shows an affirmative response to the four-way meeting proposal.

"The government shall strive to have North Korea come forward to the proposed four-way talks, but believes it is not proper to try to induce North Korea through appeasement programs," Yu Chong-ha, senior presidential secretary for foreign affairs and national security, said Wednesday.

In a press expounder which he faxed to the National Unification Ministry, Yu said the government is awaiting with patience North Korea's affirmative response to the proposal.

"The issue of a peace agreement is a question that should be pursued on a long-term basis," Yu said. "This is by no means an issue which we can resolve in haste."

Yu's remarks came one day after Deputy Prime Minister and National Unification Minister Kwon O-ki said that the government would exert multi-pronged efforts to materialize the four-way talks proposed.

Kwon made it clear that last Saturday's step to expand economic cooperation with North Korea was part of these efforts the government is making in connection with the four-way meeting proposal.

ROK: Defector Notes Reality of North's Diplomacy

SK3004071996 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN
in Korean 26 Apr 96 p 4

[Memoir by Hyon Song-il, former third secretary at the DPRK Embassy in Zambia, who defected to the ROK in late January — edited by reporter Yi Sung-chol]

[FBIS Translated Text] I will start by pointing out South Korea's misperceptions regarding North Korea's diplomacy.

After arriving in Seoul, I had the opportunity to read many articles and listen to remarks analyzing North Korea's foreign policy. However, much of these were considerably distant from North Korea's true reality. North Korea's diplomatic decision-making process is one such issue.

The prevailing opinion in the South is that the Foreign Ministry only serves as the bridegroom in the decision-making process for North Korea's diplomatic policy, but this is not true. Basically, North Korea's diplomatic policy is drawn up by the Foreign Ministry and approved by Kim Chong-il.

Of course, before receiving approval, the Foreign Ministry holds sufficient consultations with related departments including the Ministry of People's Armed Forces and the Political Defense Department and in its final stage, holds consultations with the Workers Party of Korea and the International Affairs Department.

Therefore, it is wrong to view that there is friction between the hard line and moderate forces in the process of making decisions on foreign policy in North Korea. There is only unified opinion and diversified tactics in North Korea.

A good example of this is the four-way talks.

Some analyze that there is confrontation between the hardline and moderates regarding somewhat different remarks made by Son Song-pil, DPRK ambassador to Russia, Yi Sam-no, DPRK ambassador to Thailand, and the statement by the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry on the four-way talks. This is nothing but a highly calculated tactic.

It is the same with the armed provocation in Panmunjom in early April. From my experience, it seems that the 12th bureau of the Foreign Ministry which is in charge of the issue of the Armistice Agreement carried out such a scheme after consultations with the Ministry of People's Armed Forces. The Foreign Ministry consists of a total of 35 bureaus including 1 to 20 bureaus and the administrative and organization bureau.

The remark that North Korean officials are sending their children overseas to such places as East Europe due to the instability in its system, is not true. The reason high-ranking North Korean officials are sending their children overseas is to provide them with the means to generate capital while they are in power. However, this is not the case at this time.

The basic strategy of North Korea's diplomacy is to maximize its interest by using the interests of big powers. Kim Chong-il calls this "merciless-style diplomacy." In other words, it uses hard line and moderate strategies with big powers and approaches them to fill their needs. A successful example of this is the nuclear negotiations with the United States.

Regarding the result of the nuclear negotiations, North Korea extensively propagandized: "The world's biggest power, the United States, bent its knees before Kim Chong-il."

Currently, North Korea is trying to use this kind of diplomacy in the improvement of relations with the United States, which is their most pending issue.

This is because North Korea views that with improved relations with the United States, issues pertaining to its system as well as the economic crisis, will all be resolved. The people also have similar thoughts.

North Korea's offensive to conclude the DPRK-U.S. peace agreement is also part of a policy to improve relations with the United States.

Following Kim Chong-il's mention last fall on the adverse effects in improving relations with the United States, the so-called "whirlwind effect," North Korea has been unable to establish a pace for improving relations and has been treading water. I heard that Foreign Ministry colleagues were having a hard time because they had no idea of Kim Chong-il's clear position regarding the timing for the establishment of DPRK and U.S. liaison offices.

I believe that since a long period of time has elapsed, the opening of liaison offices will be carried out soon.

The diplomatic profession is one of envy for young people in North Korea. However, the lives of diplomats stationed abroad is, in reality, very exhausting.

To become a career diplomat, one has to graduate from an international relations university equipped with an institute for fostering diplomats, or graduate from a foreign language department of Kim Il-song University like I did, or the Pyongyang University of Foreign Studies.

Recently, economic bureaucrats are being dispatched as heads of consular offices overseas at Kim Chong-il's order. Due to language barriers and their inexperience in diplomacy, these laymen come into frequent friction with diplomats. A good example of this was in Zambia. Ambassador Kim Ung-sang was an economic bureaucrat who once served as vice minister of machine industry.

The lives of overseas diplomats is truly hard. In the case of the North Korean Embassy in Zambia, it was run fairly well until the early nineties due to illegal trading in rhinoceros horns. The situation became difficult, however, when the UN announced measures to protect rhinoceroses.

In particular, since July last year, expenses for operating the diplomatic office and the monthly wages of $350 were completely suspended, making life very difficult.

These days, diplomats can barely make ends meet by buying tax- exempt goods for resale to the general public. Also, after returning home at the end of their diplomatic tour of duty, their lives are also made difficult because they have to undergo self- criticism.

Due to their problematic ideology, Kang Sok-chu, the first vice foreign minister who is the real authority at the Foreign Ministry, underwent revolutionization work without pay at a plant for one month in 1992, and Vice Minister Choe Su-hon, who spoke at the United Nations last year, had to undergo revolutionization work without wages at a plant for a year.

Currently, the North Korean Foreign Ministry is led not by Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam who is an expert in nonaligned diplomacy, but by First Vice Minister Kang Sok-chu who is an expert in U.S. affairs. Kim Chong-il is personally giving orders to Vice Minister Kang regarding pending diplomatic issues.

ROK: DPRK Plans for Najin-Sonbong Region Outlined

SK3004115896 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 28 Apr 96 pp 1, 6

[Report by Yi Chae-ho from Atlanta]

[FBIS Translated Text] It was learned on 26 April that North Korea plans to build the Najin-Sonbong Free Trade Zone into a modern base of international exchange by 2010 and attract foreign investment in 70 promising areas, including the home electronics, textile, grocery, and electronic automation industries.

This was disclosed in a "Report on the Investment Environment in the Najin-Sonbong Free Economic and Trade Zone" (332 pages), which TONG-A ILBO has exclusively obtained from the North Korean delegation led by Yi Chong-hyok, vice director of the Asia-Pacific Peace Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK], which had been visiting the United States to attend an academic seminar on the reunification of the Korean Peninsula in Atlanta.

This report was compiled in February this year and disclosed this time for the first time.

The 70 promising projects North Korea has selected include home electronic appliances and sundries (lighting equipment, refrigerators, shoes, packaging materials, thermoses, and toys); textiles and silks (socks, pants, and clothes); groceries (beer, mineral water, vegetable processing, bread, meat, and fish processing); electronic automation (computers, semiconductors, precision ceramic integrated circuits, batteries, beepers, and very high frequency elements); building materials and chemical products (glass, ceramic hygienic products, tiles, furniture, pharmaceuticals, and oil refining); machinery (automobile assembly, motorcycles, and electric motors); and the service industry (construction of hotels and investment promotion centers). To attract investment in building plants and smoothly operate them, North Korea plans to increase the freight handling capacity of the Najin-Sonbong and Chongjin Ports to 30 million tonnes, establish 10 industrial districts in the free trade zone, and build a one million-kilowatt diesel power plant near the Sonbong thermal power station.

To expand communications networks in the Najin-Sonbong region, North Korea plans to invest $28,560,000 to build a communications network linking Pyongyang, Chongjin, Najin, Sonbong, Hunchun, and Vladivostok.

The report on the Najin-Sonbong free trade zone, which was disclosed for the first time on 26 April, clearly discloses North Korea's plans and strategies concerning development of the Najin- Sonbong region and investment there.

The report is interesting because it provides clues to how North Korea will overcome its ever-worsening economic difficulties and the tide of opening up.

The following is the gist of the report:

Goal of the Development and Stages in the Development

The Najin-Sonbong region will be developed into a transit base for international freight, a base of processing for exports, and a base of international tourism. The Najin area will first be developed extensively by 2000, and roads and railway lines will be built to link China and Russia to make it possible to travel to and from the two countries in one day. The freighting capacity of the Najin-Sonbong port will be increased to 100 million tonnes by 2010.

Management Offices

The External Economic Affairs Commission and the Najin-Sonbong Administrative and Economic Committee will take charge of management of the trade zone. The former will be in charge of development and policy, and the latter, management and operation. Any project in key industries worth over 20 million North Korean won and any project in non-key industries worth over 10 million North Korean won must receive approval from the External Economic Affairs Commission.

Construction of Cities and Establishment of Industrial Districts

Cities will be built in the Najin-Sonbong region, Ungsang, Hongui, Sanghoe, Wonjong, Tumen River, and Uam. These cities will be populated by 300,000 people, which will gradually increase to one million. Development promotion centers for foreign investors will be built in these cities. A total of 10 industrial districts will be established in Sinhung, Huchang, Changpyong, Paekhak, Kwangok, Hongui, Ungsang, Sanghoe, Uam, and Wonjong, which will serve as bases for processing of exports.

Key Industries

The freighting capacity of the Najin-Sonbong Region and Chongji ports will be increased significantly; an international airport will be built; and air routes will open to link Sonbong and Niigata; Sonbong, Vladivostok, and Khabarovsk; and Sonbong, Hunchun, Yanji, and Shenyang.

A communications center with floor space of 10,000 square meters will be built in Anju-tong, Najin, by 2000, and telephone exchanges for 40,000 lines. The zone will be equipped with satellite earth stations, mobile telecommunications, and cable television systems. The Tumen River railway bridge will be expanded to a double-track bridge, and a railway bridge will be built to link Hunyung and Hunchun.

Preference Given to Foreign Investors and Limitations

No tariffs will be levied on imported goods and goods for exports. No income tax will be levied for three years after a company begins to make profits in production. And the income tax rate will be 14 percent. No foreign investment is possible in publishing, journalism, broadcasting, postal service, and areas harmful to the environment.

Income Taxes, Property Taxes, and Foreign Exchange Controls

Any foreigner who earns income while staying in North Korea for over 180 days must pay income taxes. No tax will be levied on machinery and other invested properties. No one can use foreign currency in North Korea. One must put foreign money in savings accounts and withdraw it in North Korean currencies.

Personnel and Labor Unions

North Korean workers at foreign-invested enterprises will work for six days a week, eight hours a day. No enterprise can ask its employees to work overtime. They can give cash awards to employees for excellent work. However, discussions must be made with labor unions before giving cash awards. Employees have the right to join trade unions. And, trade unions have the right to defend employees' rights through collective action.

ROK: KEDO, DPRK Fail To Agree on LWR Technicians' Privileges

SK0105052996 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 1 May 96 p 4

[By reporter Yun Hui-yong from New York]

[FBIS Translated Text] Negotiations between the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization [KEDO] and North Korea have failed to reach agreement on exemption privileges for workers in the supplying of light-water reactors [LWR] to North Korea. As a result, protocol negotiations will probably drag on for longer than expected, and this may delay LWR construction also.

A KEDO official said on 29 April: "There was some progress in negotiations on providing the construction personnel with exemption privileges, and more than 20 individual items have been prepared. However, the sides failed to reach an agreement on important issues, such as the scope of the exemption privileges for technicians of the Korea Electric Power Corporation, the main contractor, and of subcontractors."

ROK: Scholar: Mourning Period for Kim Il-song To End 8 Jul 1996

SK0105063596 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 1 May 96 p 10

[Report by reporter Kim Yon-kwang]

[FBIS Translated Text] When will the three-year mourning period for Kim Il-song end? North Korea hinted there will be a power succession in North Korea following the three-year mourning period for Kim Il-song, but has remained silent as to the exact time when the mourning period will end. Professor Okonogi [name as transliterated] of Keio University, who recently visited North Korea, stated the North Korean authorities revealed that the three- year mourning period will end on 8 July 1997.

However, the "Comprehensive Korean Dictionary" of North Korea defines a three-year mourning as a "mourning ceremony held on the third year following the death of a person," and a "Korean Dictionary" defines it as "being in mourning for three years." In this regard, Kwon O-hung, chairman of the Ritual Committee of Songgyungwan, stated: "The three-year mourning for Kim Il-song will end on 8 July 1996." He stressed: "The insistence of some North Koreans that the three-year mourning period will end three years after the death of a person is not authoritative."

Chairman Kwon explained: "According to our traditional mourning customs, when a bereaved family take off their mourning dress one year after the death of a person, we call it a short mourning; when they take off their mourning dress two years after the death of a person, we call it an extended mourning. It was usual for a widower to be in mourning for his deceased wife for a year."

ROK: Seoul, Hanoi Establish Sister-City Ties

SK0105113696 Seoul YONHAP in English 1042 GMT 1 May 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, May 1 (YONHAP) — The cities of Seoul and Vietnam's Hanoi concluded sisterhood relations in Seoul Wednesday afternoon.

A protocol on the sisterhood ties was signed by Seoul Mayor Cho Sun and his Hanoi counterpart, Hoang Van Nghien [name as received], chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee, in a brief ceremony at the Seoul City Hall.

During the ceremony, Mayor Cho expressed the hope that with the conclusion as a momentum, exchanges and cooperation will be expanded between the two capital cities in the resolution of such urban problems as housing, environment and transportation.

Chairman Nghien said he hopes the sisterhood relationship will serve to promote not only cooperative ties between the two cities but also friendly relations between the two countries.

Nghien also took the occasion to invite Mayor Cho to visit Hanoi.

Hanoi is the 15th city of the world with which Seoul concluded sisterhood relations. The 14 others include Ankara, San Francisco, Honolulu, Tokyo, Paris, Jakarta, Beijing and Ulaanbaatar.

ROK: DPRK Reportedly Sets Up Travel Agency in Taipei

SK2804045896 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 26 Apr 96 p 2

[YONHAP reports from Hong Kong]

[FBIS Translated Text] On 25 April, the International Tourist Fair organizing committee disclosed that three

North Korean tourism officials arrived in Taipei on 25 April to participate in the fair slated to be held from 26 to 29 April.

In another development, it has been confirmed that North Korea's National Directorate of Tourism has officially set up "the Taipei office of the Korean International Travel Agency." Yang Jyh-fang, head of the office, said that it "has begun to issue visas for tourists to North Korea who applied through seven Taipei travel agencies."

ROK: Kangwon Governor Named as Adviser to PRC Development Zone

SK0105085696 Seoul YONHAP in English 0752 GMT 1 May 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Chunchon, Kangwon Province, May 1 (YONHAP) — Governor Choe Kak-kyu of the Kangwon Province was named Wednesday as a "special adviser" to the Shenyang Economy and Technology Development Zone in northeastern China.

The letter of appointment was presented to Choe in a brief ceremony at Choe's province office by Chen Gang, visiting vice chairman of the development zone's management committee.

While handing the letter to Governor Choe, Chen said that he expects Choe will provide his committee with much help and advices.

The development zone near Shenyang, Liaoning Province, boasting a convenient transportation link, extends 32 square kilometers.

ROK: Government To Provide $50,000 in Aid to Lebanon

SK2904075196 Seoul YONHAP in English 0658 GMT 29 Apr 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, April 29 (YONHAP) — South Korea decided Monday to provide 50,000 U.S. dollars in humanitarian aid to Lebanon, which recently suffered air raids from Israel.

The attacks destroyed two Lebanese power plants and damaged other parts of the nation's infrastructure, leaving almost 160 people dead and forcing over 500,000 people from their homes.

ROK: Prime Minister Addresses Labor Day Ceremony

SK0105033296 Seoul YONHAP in English 0242 GMT 1 May 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, May 1 (YONHAP) — Prime Minister Yi Su-song called on unionized workers Wednesday to promote a relationship of co-existence and cooperation with management, sloughing off an atmosphere of confrontation and conflict.

Addressing the labor day ceremony held by the Federation of Korean Trade Unions (FKTU) at Olympic Weightlifting Hall, he also urged employers to treat their workers as "partners" by increasing their opportunities to participate in management in becoming "open and transparent" to unions.

Over 4,500 representatives from the government, political parties, labor unions and management, including President Kim Tae-chung of the opposition National Congress for New Politics, attended the meeting.

FKTU President Pak In-sang said in a speech that labor laws should be amended in such a manner as to guarantee the rights of teachers and civil servants to organize unions, as well as the rights of unions to participate in the management of their companies and engage in political activities.

But such amendments should not result in the worsening of existing labor standards under any circumstances, he stressed.

Yi honored 427 workers and employers with citations and decorations for meritorious services contributing to labor-management cooperation and increased labor productivity.

Meanwhile, the dissident Korean Confederation of Trade Unions (KCTU) held a separate ceremony at Boramae Park, with some 30,000 unionists participating.

In his address to mark the 106th May day, KCTU President Kwon Yong-kil, commenting on the government's forthcoming revisions of labor laws, called for the lifting of bans on political activities by trade unions and intervention by a third party in labor disputes.

Seoul has announced that it would revise labor laws as soon as possible to bring the nation's labor practices up to par with international standards.

ROK: New Korea Party To Continue Efforts To Make Majority

SK0105021596 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 May 96 p 2

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The ruling New Korea Party [NKP] will go on with its efforts to recruit independent and opposition lawmakers-elect despite strong repercussions from opposition parties, a high-ranking party official said yesterday.

"The NKP will continue its efforts to entice as many independent and opposition legislators-elect as possible until it secures a parliamentary majority," party secretary-general Kang Sam-chae told reporters.

For now, the number of the party's National Assembly seats is 142, eight seats away from the halfway mark of the total 299 as two successful independent candidates joined it.

Kang also flatly denied news reports that the ruling party would refrain from its move for fear that such an attempt could prompt a joint offensive by opposition parties.

A high-ranking official of Chongwadae, the Presidential office, also confirmed that the ruling camp will keep up the attempt to secure an Assembly majority, saying it is part of the ruling party's regular works.

"It is natural for the ruling NKP to go on with its work to entice independents and successful candidates from an opposition party that failed to win enough Assembly seats to form an Assembly negotiation group," the official said.

The bottom line of the Assembly seats for the group is 20.

He continued that the party is expected to easily reach the halfway mark of the 299 in the parliament because a considerable number of them had expressed their willingness to join it.

Along with Rep. Yi Kyu-taek, who quit the minor opposition Democratic Party Monday after getting elected in the Yoju District, Kyonggi-to, on the party's ticket, eight other successful candidates are expected to join the party before the inauguration of the 15th National Assembly June 5.

The official said the party aims to secure 160 seats until the first regular session of the Assembly is held by continuing its recruitment work after the Assembly is formed.

But he hinted that those from the largest opposition National Congress for New Politics and the second largest United Liberal Democrats will be excluded from the target list for the time being.

This is because the unabashed move to entice lawmakers has faced criticism from party officials, and it could bring various undesirable side effects, to the party, observers said.

One mid-ranking party official complained, "Rumors have it that an independent lawmaker-elect has asked that the debt accrued while campaigning for his post be reimbursed in return for his joining the party."

Accordingly, the observers said, the party is expected to focus its efforts on wooing independent legislators-elect for the time being and, after the opposition offensive becomes blunt, enticing opposition successful candidates.

ROK Editorial Urges New Korea Party Not To Use 'Trickery'

SK0105015596 (Internet) The Digital Choson Ilbo WWW in English 1212 GMT 30 Apr 96

[Editorial: "Trickery of The Ruling Party"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Although there was some irregularity associated with the 15th general elections, overall, the results for the stabilization and democratic development of Korea was positive. At an early morning prayer breakfast, even President Kim Yong-sam expressed his satisfaction and said "I believe that the reason God gave the ruling party a stabilized proportion of seats just shy of a majority is a warning not to be arrogant and I'm rather thankful for that.

However, a recent effort by the ruling New Korea party to lure away elected assembly members from opposition camps has not only made the opposition forces angry, it has also bred insecurity and conflict among the general public.

The ruling party has based this strategy upon a simple mathematical calculation of the number of seats it needs to gain influence in the National Assembly. In addition to three elected assembly members who have already joined the New Korea party, it is rumored that 8 additional elected members have pledged to defect. Currently Democratic party and independents have been unable to organize enough members to form a significant negotiating group in the 15th National Assembly, constituting another inducement for the defection of elected members to the New Korea party. The New Korea party has, in addition, promised special treatment, offered enticing "carrots," and threatened indictment and exposure of candidates' campaign irregularities, thus winning over a number of opposition forces.

We think that politics should not depart from the right way and the normal trail. If the ruling party was unable to achieve a majority in the National Assembly, it means that they must work harder to adapt to the will of the people, meanwhile coping with the current situation. The government and the ruling party, however, seems to be striving to attain convenience of political management by using trickery instead of dealing forthrightly with the situation they are in. If the ruling party is composed of politicians who truly care about the country and the nation, they should mind the warning from heaven not to be arrogant and restore reason and fair play in politics.

ROK: NKP Said Attempting To Recruit Opposition Lawmakers-Elect

SK2804013496 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Apr 96 p 2

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The ruling New Korea Party's [NKP] unabashed drive to recruit independent and opposition lawmakers- elect in an attempt to form a majority is sending shivers down the spines of the opposition parties.

Won Yu-chol, an independent lawmaker-elect from Pyongtaek, Kyoggido, announced yesterday that he is joining the ruling NKP, giving it 141 Assembly seats, only 9 seats away from half of the total 299 in the Assembly.

Preceding him into the NKP, another lawmaker-elect Kim Chae-chon from Chinju A, Kyongsangnam-to joined the ruling camp Wednesday, tearing up his earlier pledge not to abandon the people's wishes and throw his lot in with the NKP.

However, it is not only the independent candidates who are being pulled by the NKP. Newly elected lawmaker Kim Hwa-nam of the United Liberal Democrats [ULD], from Uisong, Kyongsangpuk-to, said yesterday that he has decided to quit the ULD because of conflicts membership in the party represents for his political convictions.

Asked about his future, he said, "I will decide my course of action after consulting with the residents of my district." But, his departure from the ULD is seen to be only a step in a move to join the ruling NKP.

Kim Chong-pil, president of the nation's second largest opposition ULD, strongly denounced the ruling camp for raiding the opposition parties, threatening them with "candies in one hand and knives in the other."

"The NKP's moves to take our candidates right after the polls is tantamount to defying the people's wish for politics through dialogue. This is destroying the human rights of the successful candidates," he said.

Successful candidate Kim is under investigation on charges of illegal electioneering and his district office has already been gone over with a fine tooth comb by investigators. This, the ULD leader argued, is a mean intimidation of Kim in an attempt to draw him into its folds.

Meantime, Democratic Party's [DP] lawmaker-elect Yi Kyu-taek from Yoju Kyonggi-to, is believed to be thinking of moving to the ruling NKP. "I am considering joining the NKP. A recent survey shows that 80 percent of the residents in my district want me to do this," he was quoted as saying by a vernacular daily. Earlier, he said he would not change his party allegiance.

If he moves to the NKP, it will deal a severe blow to the already devastated minor DP which secured only 15 seats in the April polls, short of the minimum 20 seats required to form a floor negotiating group.

NKP secretary-general Kang Sam-chae, said, "It is up to individual lawmakers whether they join the ruling NKP or not."

As to the charges that the investigation into election irregularities is being carried out without impartiality, Kang said opposition parties always say this when elections are over. "We have had our fill of such political offensives," Kang said.

ROK: Independent Lawmaker-Elect Hwang Song-kyun Joins NKP

SK2904075296 Seoul YONHAP in English 0603 GMT 29 Apr 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, April 29 (YONHAP) — Lawmaker- elect Hwang Song-kyun joined the New Korea Party (NKP) Monday to become the third successful independent candidate to join the ruling party following the April 11 general elections.

Elected from Sachon electoral district in South Kyongsang Province, Hwang said in a news conference that he decided to join the NKP's policy to help achieve "reform amid stability" for the coming new century.

Hwang's move gives the NKP 142 out of 299 National Assembly seats, which means that it is still eight short of the number needed to become a majority in the unicameral parliament.

ROK: Independent Lawmaker Joins NKP, Raising Seats to 143

SK0105082596 Seoul YONHAP in English 0754 GMT 1 May 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, May 1 (YONHAP) — Assemblyman-elect Kim Il-yun, an independent elected in Kyongju-A, North Kyongsang Province, joined the ruling New Korea Party [NKP] Wednesday.

Kim told a press conference that he entered the ruling party to help ensure political stability and also to realize the creation of a highspeed railway station and a horse race track in Kyongju.

Kim's joining increases NKP floor seats to 143.

ROK: Democratic Party Legislator Defects From Party

SK2904144396 Seoul YONHAP in English 0738 GMT 29 Apr 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, April 29 (YONHAP) — Rep. Yi Kyu- taek of the Democratic Party (DP), reelected in the April 11 general elections, bolted the opposition party Monday.

Elected from the Yoju electoral district in Kyonggi Province, he is predicted to join the ruling New Korea Party in the near future.

In a prepared statement, he said that he decided to seek his political aspirations "somewhere other" than the opposition party, saying that the DP failed to organize a floor negotiating group within the National Assembly after the general elections.

"Whichever party I join, I will take the lead in achieving a new brand of politics that will eventually eradicate old politics, which has been characterized by regionalism, factionalism, business-politics collusion and corrupt politicking."

ROK: ULD Official's Remarks on Presidential Candidates Noted

SK2804013396 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Apr 96 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Rep. Pak Chol-on, vice president of the United Liberal Democrats [ULD] led by Kim Chong-pil, left for a two- week visit to the United States yesterday.

He will speak at a series of meetings of Korean residents in Los Angeles, San Francisco and New York before flying to Canada, where he will make an observation of social welfare system before flying back to Seoul in mid-May.

Pak's trip abroad is drawing special attention because of a series of remarks he made recently challenging ULD president Kim regarding the in-party democracy and the nomination of a presidential candidate.

He had implied that the lawmakers hailing from Taegu and Kyongsangpukto should be given due share in the operation of the party, getting on the nerves of party president Kim.

He was chided for behaving as if he were the leader of the lawmakers from the area, which has been the power base of past military regimes.

In addition to the remarks, Rep. Pak also said that the ULD and the opposition National Congress for New Politics should field a single presidential candidate next year. Otherwise, it would only serve to get the ruling party candidate elected.

He made the remarks in defiance of a warning by ULD leader Kim that party members, pointedly Rep. Pak, should toe the party line when speaking outside the party.

ROK: Opposition Party Leaders To Hold One-on-One Meeting in May

SK2804050696 Seoul YONHAP in English 0500 GMT 28 Apr 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, April 28 (YONHAP) — Prior to the projected meeting of three opposition leaders, Kim Tae-chung of the National Congress for New Politics (NCNP) and Kim Chong-pil of the United Liberal Democrats (ULD) are known to have talks around mid- May to broadly exchange opinions on the current political situation.

An aide to NCNP Kim said Sunday that NCNP Rep. Kim Yong-pae and ULD Rep. Han Yong-su, chairmen of illegal election fact-finding committees, had shared opinions in their recent behind-the-scenes contacts on the necessity of holding a tete-a-tete talk between the two Kims for the sake of opposition parties' cooperation.

If the talk is actualized, it will be the first time for the two leaders to meet together since the three-party merger in 1991.

"Two Kims all are aware of the necessity of the one-on-one meeting," the aide said, "the meeting timing has yet to be fixed, but is likely to be mid-May, given the ULD Kim's visit to Japan this week.

The two leaders are also known to agree to jointly counter the prosecution's investigations allegedly targeting opposition lawmakers-elect only and the ruling party's artificial attempt to secure a majority in the National Assembly, and to open hearings to closely look into suspicions over alleged vote-buying and government authority-influenced elections.

ROK: Former Bodyguard Testifies Chon Gave Secret Funds to No Tae-u

SK2904040596 Seoul YONHAP in English 0309 GMT 29 Apr 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, April 29 (YONHAP) — An Hyon-tae, who was former President Chon Tu-hwan's chief bodyguard, testified Monday that in late 1987 Chon personally gave a 150 billion won secret political fund collected from business tycoons to No

Tae-u as the then ruling Democratic Justice Party's 1987 presidential candidate.

He gave the testimony at a court hearing for the bribery case involving Chon and others.

In reply to a judge's question, An said he, accompanied Chon on his visit to No's home one day before the election and saw his boss giving No a 150 billion won campaign fund he had collected from business tycoons as secret political fund.

No's wife, Kim Ok-suk, was also present, he added.

Chon usually made political contributions through his aide, but on that special occasion he personally gave the money to No, he explained.

Chon collected, and used, 225.9 billion won in political fund from 43 large businesses during his rule from 1980 to 1987, according to the prosecution.

ROK: Prison Terms Requested for 4 Accused in Chon Case

SK2904052596 Seoul YONHAP in English 0300 GMT 29 Apr 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, April 29 (YONHAP) — The prosecution on Monday demanded prison terms ranging from five to seven years for four accused in connection with the slush fund scandal involving former President Chon Tu-hwan.

Prosecutors demanded that An Hyon-tae, former chief presidential bodyguard, be sentenced to a seven-year imprisonment and an additional imposition of 50 million won on charges of aiding Chon to collect 28 billion won in bribes from businesses and receiving 50 million won in bribe himself.

Song Yong-uk, a former national tax administrator, who had been charged of aiding Chon to collect 28 billion won from two businesses and collecting himself 5,450 million won from 11 businesses for it to be conveyed to Chon, was demanded to be subject to six years in prison and an additional imposition of 1,820 million won.

A five-year imprisonment and an additional imposition of 1,820 million won was demanded for An Mu-hyok, former director of the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) while a five-year imprisonment alone was demanded for Sagong Il, former finance minister.

The prosecution demands came in the third public trial session for the Chon slush fund scandal Monday morning.

The prosecution argued, "An and others, taking advantage of their posts as senior civil servants, arranged for bribes from businesses in return for rights and privileges, the offering of which were conveyed to them either directly or indirectly.

"In the process of handing the bribes to the accused Chon, they took some for themselves. Because such suspicions have been substantiated, we have no choice but to demand heavy punishment for the accused."

ROK: Prosecution Asks for 5-7 Year Terms for Chon's Abettors

SK3004022196 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Apr 96 pp 3, 11

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Prosecutors yesterday demanded prison terms ranging from five to seven years for four former aides to disgraced ex-President Chon Tu-hwan on charges of helping Chon amass and hide billions of legally acquired won.

In the third hearing of graft charges for Chon and five others, prosecutors demanded that An Hyon-tae, formerly chief presidential bodyguard, be sentenced to seven years in prison and fined 50 million won (about $63,000). An was charged with aiding Chon in the collection of 28 billion won in bribes from businessmen. Prosecutors also charged An for having taken 50 million won in bribes from businessmen .

Ex-President Chon returned to court to face two separate hearings, the first concerning charges of massive graft, and the second on mutiny and treason charges.

During the morning graft hearing, prosecutors demanded that Song Yong-uk, ex-chief of the Office of the National Tax Administration, be sentenced to six years in jail and fined 1.8 billion won. Sung is charged with collecting 5.4 billion won in bribes from 11 businessmen and delivering the money to Chon.

Prosecutors also demanded that An Mu-hyok, former chief of the Agency for National Security Planning, be given a five-year imprisonment and fined 1.8 billion won. A five-year imprisonment without a fine was demanded for SaKong Il formerly a finance minister.

Prosecutors charged that the accused "taking advantage of their posts, arranged for bribes from businessmen in return for privileges."

Chon's former chief bodyguard An said at the hearing that in late 1987 Chon personally gave 150 billion won (about $190 million) to No Tae-u for No's presidential campaign.

In an answer to questions made by presiding judge Kim Yong-il, An said he accompanied Chon on his visit to No's house shortly before the presidential election of December 1987, and saw Chon giving No 150 billion won toward his campaign. An said that Chon had collected the money from business tycoons. No's wife, Kim Ok-suk, was also present, he said.

Chon usually made political contributions through his aides, but on that particular occasion he personally visited No and gave the money to his successor, An said.

No, who served as President 1988-1993, is also charged with graft, treason and mutiny.

The Seoul District Court is expected to hand down a sentence concerning Chon and his cronies in August. Former President Chon is charged with taking 225.9 billion won (about $290 million) in bribes from 43 businessmen while in office 1980-1988.

Prosecutors are to demand prison terms for Chon and retired Army Gen. Chong Ho-yong, a former commander of a paratrooper unit who is also charged with treason and mutiny, at the end of the ongoing trial of mutiny and treason charges.

Contrary to his defiance at the separate trial on mutiny and treason charges, Chon has willingly accepted the graft charges, virtually ensuring that the trial will come to an early close.

At the afternoon hearing of mutiny and treason charges, Chon said he approved and pushed for a 1980 plan for the merger or closure of the news media, a plan which he said had been mapped out by Yi Kwang-pyo, then Ministry of Culture and Information.

But he refused to answer on the role of the Defense Security Command, then headed by Maj. Gen. No, in the forcible merger or closure of news media.

Referring to martial law troops' blocking of lawmakers from entering the National Assembly May 20, 1980, Chon argued that it was because some company commanders stationed at the Assembly under a martial law "misunderstood the order."

But Chon refused to answer, or said he didn't remember, most other questions raised by prosecutors.

The trial session was abruptly adjourned in late afternoon with presiding judge Kim saying he could not continue amid defense attorneys' protests. Chon's defense lawyers rose to protest "vague indictments" and the "insincere attitude" of the prosecution. They also demanded that the trial be televised live nationwide.

The next trial session is slated for May 6, when prosecutors plan to focus on the Chon group's role in the bloody suppression of civil protesters in Kwangju May 18-27, 1980, which left more than 200 killed.

ROK Article Views Background of Lawmaker Kim Hwa-nam's Arrest

SK0105022196 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 May 96 p 2

[Article by "CNH": "Arrest of Kim H.N. Shows Whims of Korean Politics"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lawmaker-elect Kim Hwa-nam's recent career, which was a roller-coaster ride coming to a halt in jail, shows the vagaries of Korean politics.

Back in 1992, he reportedly ingrained his image as an able, hard- working police officer in the minds of President Kim Yong-sam and his aides.

President Kim met him while campaigning for the presidency in his home province, South Kyongsang Province, where Kim Hwa-nam headed the police force.

President Kim's election in December 1992 assured Kim Hwa-nam of rapid promotions. He was given the second post in the hierarchy of the national police one month after President Kim took office in February 1993 and the top post six months later.

But his fortunes waned in February this year when President Kim, as head of the ruling New Korea Party, nominated one of his rivals as the ruling party's parliamentary candidate to run in Uisong, North Kyongsang Province.

Angered about his fall from President Kim's grace, he bolted from the ruling party and joined the conservative opposition United Liberal Democrats. He said he was joining the opposition party because its policy suited him.

The United Liberal Democrats welcomed his defection as a boost to its nationwide election campaigns. But the ruling camp stamped him as a turncoat and otherwise refused to comment.

He appeared to be regaining his past glory when he beat his rival from the ruling party in the April 11 general elections, albeit by a small margin of 2,700 votes.

No sooner had he begun to savor his victory than he found himself falling into an abyss. He became a target of the prosecution's investigations into illegal electioneering.

As the first lawmaker-elect of the 15th National Assembly to be arrested on charges of campaign frauds, Kim Hwa-nam is under suspicion of launching a vote buying scheme in his electoral district right after he applied for the ruling party's nomination.

As the prosecution's probe expanded he withdrew his affiliation with the United Liberal Democrats, reversing his earlier remarks and saying he was in conflict with the party in ideology.

In the belief that the ruling camp was threatening to prosecute Kim Hwa-nam to entice him back into its folds, the United Liberal Democrats first demanded that it stop a "political operation reminiscent of espionage activities."

The opposition party also threatened to crush his burgeoning political career if he did not return to the party. It said it had more incriminating information about him than the ruling camp.

When it finally dawned on the United Liberal Democrats that the prosecution was serious about the case, the opposition party stopped attacking Kim Hwa-nam. Instead, it intensified its offensive against the ruling camp.

The opposition party accused the ruling camp of deciding to arrest him when it failed to win him back. But the ruling party said it had nothing to do with Kim Hwa-nam's case and that it was the opposition party's own problem.

While the rival parties were bickering over the case, the prosecution obtained an arrest warrant from the court.

ROK: Pak Chan-chong Said Runner-Up for State Minister Post

SK2804013296 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Apr 96 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Former lawmaker Pak Chan-chong, who was one of the ruling New Korea Party's [NKP] top campaign managers for the April 11 elections, is said to be one of the runners-up for the post of state minister for political affairs.

Pak, who also has presidential ambitions, was denied a proportional Assembly seat because he was listed 21st on the ruling party's slate of candidates. The top 18 on the NKP's list won House seats.

It was learned that President Kim, who personally persuaded Pak into working as the party's campaign manager in charge of Seoul, had an exclusive meeting with Pak recently.

The ruling NKP won 27 of the 47 seats up for grabs in Seoul, a smashing victory considering at no time in the past had ruling parties gained control of the metropolitan area.

Therefore, it is natural for President Kim to "reward" Pak and put him on equal footing with other presidential hopefuls, all of whom are lawmakers, prior to the NKP's nomination race.

However, Rep. Pak, who is now crisscrossing the nation to size up the feeling of the grassroots, is not paying much attention to the reports, according to his aides. They said Pak keeps on saying he would rather stay "hatless" for the time being.

Others in the party looming as presidential hopefuls are chief campaign manager Yi Hoe-chang, former Prime Minister Yi Hong-ku, National Assembly Vice Speaker Yi Han-tong, former Home Minister Choe Hyong-u, former State Minister Kim Tok-yong, and outgoing NKP Chairman Kim Yun-hwan.

The list does not stop there. Former Seoul mayor Choe Pyong-yol and Rep. Yi Myong-pak are also cited as likely candidates.

ROK: NCNP Conducts Major Reshuffle, Names New Secretary-General

SK0105023896 Seoul YONHAP in English 0133 GMT 1 May 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, May 1 (YONHAP) — The major opposition National Congress for New Politics (NCNP), in a sweeping reshuffle of its major posts Wednesday, appointed Han Kwang-ok as the party's secretary-general and Yi Hae-chan as chief policymaker.

Lawmaker-elect Chong Tong-yong, a former television news anchor, was appointed party spokesman, while Chong Tong-chae retained his current post as chief secretary to the NCNP president, Kim Tae- chung.

In the shakeup announced after the party's Guidance Committee session, Chong Kyun-hwan was named chairman of the local autonomy committee and Yi Yong-il as the public relations committee chairman.

Yi Kyong-chae was chosen as director of party's political training center, while Kim Yong-hwan was picked as director of the political situation analysis office.

Cho Sun-hyong was named chairman of the ethics committee and Yim Chae-chong was appointed as chairman of the party's international and national unification affairs committee.

ROK: TV, Radio Networks Disciplined for Erroneous Reporting

SK2804012396 (Internet) The Digital Choson Ilbo WWW in English 1204 GMT 27 Apr 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Broadcasting Committee ordered networks Saturday, to apologize to viewers and to "discipline production managers" for erroneous reports on the 15th general election. Three television networks, KBS, MBC, and SBS, and radio network CBS reported inaccurate election result projections, misleading viewers. MBC was also given a severe warning for conducting exit polls which are illegal. Each station also received reprimands for slandering one another on air over the prohibited exit polls.

ROK: Economy 'Slowed Considerably' in First Quarter

SK3004124396 Seoul YONHAP in English 0659 GMT 30 Apr 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, April 30 (YONHAP) — The South Korean economy has slowed considerably but has still continued to grow at a healthy rate in the first quarter of the year, indicating that it will make a soft landing from the peak of expansion it reached last year.

In March, industrial output grew 5.8 percent from a year earlier, a marked slowdown from February's 8.2 percent and January's 12.4 percent, according to the figures released by the National Statistical Office Tuesday.

The heavy industries posted an 8.5-percent increase, but light industries suffered a 4.7-percent fall.

The growth of industrial production for the first three months of the year stood at 8.6 percent, a sharp decline from the 14.4 percent registered for the same period last year but slightly up from the 8.4 percent for the previous three-month period.

Shipments of goods increased 7.9 percent in March and 9.9 percent in the first quarter from a year earlier, compared with the 14.8 percent and 15.7 percent growth, respectively, registered for the same periods last year.

Exports expanded 18.7 percent in March and 19.4 percent in the first quarter, compared with increases of 17.4 percent and 20.8 percent the previous year, respectively.

Inventories of goods at producers' warehouses increased 19.1 percent in March from a year earlier, sharply up from the year earlier's 5-percent growth. The figure was the highest monthly growth since February 1992 which saw a 19.8-percent increase. This indicates that the economy is on the down swing.

Factories operated at an average of 82.3 percent of capacity in the first quarter, slightly down from the year earlier's average of 83.4 percent.

Domestic consumption grew only 5.3 percent in the first quarter, less than half of the year earlier's 12.9-percent growth to reflect the above-mentioned sharp increase in inventories.

Orders for domestic machines fell 5.1 percent but rose 9.7 percent in the first quarter from a year earlier, compared with the year earlier's growths of 42.9 percent and 45.4 percent, respectively.

Imports of machines also fell 0.8 percent in March but rose 14.3 percent in the three-month period, a striking contrast to the year earlier's growths of 53 percent and 47.1 percent, respectively.

The sharply slowed orders for and imports of machines reflected a conspicuous slowdown in corporate investment in equipment and plants.

Construction contracts domestically awarded in the first quarter increased 47.4 percent from a year earlier against the year earlier's 30.1-percent increase, but building permits issued in the three-month period fell 7.4 percent against the year earlier's 16.2- percent increase.

The jobless rate stood at 2.2 percent in March, down from the 2. 4 percent registered for the same month last year.

The leading index, a measure of business activities two to three months later, rose 1.1 percent in March against February's 0.6- percent increase.

The coinciding index, a barometer of the current business activities, climbed up only 0.3 percent in the month against February's 0.8-percent increase.

ROK: Domestic Industrial Products Suffer From Low-Cost Imports

SK2804235196 (Internet) The Chungang Ilbo WWW in English 29 Apr 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] It used to be that domestic agricultural, fisheries and livestock products suffered serious financial setbacks due to products imported at low prices. Now, the phenomenon is spreading to intermediary goods such as industrial products as well.

According to the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy, labor- intensive and easy-to-process light industrial products as well as agricultural goods such as fermented shrimps, canned pork and wooden chopsticks amounted to one third of the damage complaints filed by Korean producers up until 1990. However, the proportion of complaints about such products dropped drastically to 10 percent of all complaints filed in recent years, and instead has shifted towards industrial and intermediary products.

ROK: Yukong Develops New Decomposable Plastic

SK2904003996 (Internet) The Joong-Ang Ilbo WWW in English 29 Apr 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Yukong Ltd. announced Sunday that the company has developed a new kind of decomposable plastic (product name: Greenpol) which can be used in ordinary garbage bags as well as food scrap bags for compost uses.

The product was developed by Yukong's Chemical Research Institute located within the Taedok Science Town through a two-year, 1 billion won investment.

Yukong explained that the new product is based on the existing biodegradable plastic manufacturing technology, but features a higher rate of degradation through the addition of more than 40 percent specially treated starch to lipolytic polyester. Another features is that its production unit cost is more than 50 percent lower than existing products. Yukong plans to establish manufacturing facilities with an annual production capacity of 1,000 tons and supply the new products starting from the second half of this year. The company also plans to export them to the North American continent and Europe.

Cambodia

Cambodia: Sihanouk: 'Serious Problems' Require Stay in France, PRC

BK0105023596 Phnom Penh National Radio of Cambodia Network in Cambodian 0200 GMT 1 May 96

["Message from His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk to Supreme Patriarch Tep Vong of Cambodia's Mohanikai Sect in Phnom Penh" issued in Paris on 30 April — read by announcer]

[FBIS Translated Text] Most revered supreme patriarch:

I now have serious problems. I would therefore request that you, the other supreme patriarchs, all the superior monks of the Buddhist clergy, all the abbots, and all the beloved brothers, sisters, and children allow me to stay in France to celebrate the Visakhakbochea festival and Buddhist rituals with the Buddhist monks at the Khemararam Monastery in France and also to remain in the PRC for a while.

Supreme patriarch, please, accept my most sincere homage.

Paris, 30 April 1996.
Norodom Sihanouk.

Cambodia: 'Serious Problems' Delay Sihanouk's Return From France

BK3004145296 Hong Kong AFP in English 1218 GMT 30 Apr 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] PHNOM PENH, April 30 (AFP) — Cambodia's King Norodom Sihanouk, who was due to come back from France on Wednesday, has delayed his return citing unspecified "serious problems."

"I now have several serious problems," the king said in a letter to several senior Buddhist monks asking permission to celebrate a religious holiday in France.

"Because of these problems, I ask you very humbly ... for your high and clearsighted permission to stay for some time in France and then in the People's Republic of China," the king said in the letter released by the palace Tuesday.

It was not clear what the problems the king mentioned were, though several diplomats speculated they might be health related as the king frequently travels to China for medical treatment.

The 73-year-old monarch recently disclosed that he was suffering from a brain lesion and that his arteriosclerosis was worsening.

The king, who also suffers from diabetes and cancer, is known to partake of rich French food while in Paris, where he last week completed a three-day state visit and was staying on.

"Perhaps his diabetes is acting up again," said one diplomat, who noted the king's penchant for gourmet foods.

Others speculated that the king may have been reacting at least in part to a declaration by co-Premier Hun Sen, who on Saturday warned that any attempt to dissolve the government and parliament would be met with military force.

Though Hun Sen did not address his warning to anyone in particular, the royalist FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] party led by the king's son and first Prime Minister Prince Norodom Ranariddh, has threatened to do so.

In March, the prince said FUNCINPEC would withdraw from government and possibly parliament if Hun Sen's formerly communist Cambodian People's Party (CPP) did not follow through on power-sharing agreements made before and after the 1993 UN-brokered election.

The CPP, which lost the election but was included in the ruling coalition after threatening continued civil war, has refused to consider further power sharing unless the prince apologizes, something he has refused to do.

The king has denied that the royal family or FUNCINPEC has any intention of trying to dissolve the government.

Cambodia: Military Commander Killed by Rebels

LD3004115796 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 1100 GMT 30 Apr 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Cambodian military commander in charge of the government's recent dry season offensive against Khmer Rouge guerrillas has been killed by the rebels. General Ing Seda was killed in an ambush yesterday in the northwest province of Battambang, about 20 km north of the Khmer Rouge stronghold of Pailin. The general's brother, General Ing Dara, says six soldiers travelling with his brother in an armored personnel carrier were also killed in the ambush by a group of Khmer Rouge.

General Ing Seda was the commander of Cambodia's fifth military region based in Battambang. He was the leader of an offensive which began in January against Khmer Rouge bases at Pailin and Punkhlanap that was stopped two weeks ago with the onset of the monsoon season.

Indonesia

Indonesia: Suharto Urges Armed Forces To Safeguard Election

96SE0064A Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 30 Mar 96 pp 1, 10

[FBIS Translated Text] Jakarta, 30 Mar (MERDEKA)—President Suharto stressed that ABRI [Indonesian Armed Forces], as a defense and security force as well as a sociopolitical force, must always combine these two main areas. The first responsibility is to prevent emergence of things that could damage the unity and integrity of the nation or national development. The second is to keep broad opportunities open for the growth and expansion of initiative and creativity in the community.

"Both must be done wisely and with balance. Therefore, a broad viewpoint and an understanding attitude are absolutely necessary," the chief of state told 184 participants in the 1996 ABRI RAPIM [Leaders Meeting], who were at the State Palace on Friday, 29 March.

Besides Minister of Defense and Security Edi Sudradjat and PANGAB [Armed Forces Commander] General Feisal Tanjung, Coordinating Minister for Politics and Security Soesilo Soedarman (ABRI Veterans Association) and Achmad Tahir (Indonesian Veterans Legion) were also present. They sat at the side of Lieutenant General Soetedjo, deputy speaker of the DPR/MPR [Parliament/People's Consultative Assembly] from the ABRI Faction; Lieutenant General Soeparman Achmad, chairman of the ABRI Faction in the DPR; and Lieutenant General Sofyan Efendi, governor of LEMHANAS [National Defense Institute]. The chiefs of staff and the chief of POLRI [Indonesian Police] sat in a row on the left, as follows: KASAD [Chief of Army Staff] General Hartono, KASAL [Chief of Navy Staff] Vice Admiral Arief Kushariadi, KASAU [Chief of Air Force Staff] Lieutenant General Sutria Tubagus, and Lieutenant General (Police) Soedibyo Widodo.

At another point in his speech, the president gave directions related to the general election. The chief of state emphasized that ABRI must take firm action toward anyone violating election laws. On the other hand, ABRI must protect anyone entitled to protection.

"The main thing is that the people should be able to cast their votes calmly and according to their consciences for their representatives in the institutions that express the people's sovereignty," the president said.

The chief of state said the Indonesian people will soon perform two big national duties, namely the 1997 General Election and the 1998 MPR General Session [SU MPR].

Through the election, the Indonesian people will choose representatives to express the people's hearts in the legislative institutions. "Through these representatives of the people, we as a nation will renew the vision, policy, and development strategies that we implement together," the president said.

The MPR will meet, consult, and reach consensus on the direction we will take together as a nation for the next five years in the context of the Second PJP [Long-Term Development Phase], the foundations of which were laid in 1993.

"It is the obligation of us all, without exception, including ABRI, to safeguard the general election and ensure that the MPR can do its constitutional duty smoothly," the president said.

He explained that safeguarding the general election means guaranteeing security, order, and smooth functioning of all activities related to the purpose, objective, and spirit of holding the general election.

For all echelons of those who implement and maintain general supervision, and for ABRI in particular, the president said that security procedures are very clear. In other words, without any hesitation and with a sense of great responsibility, in the implementation of the general election everyone should comply specifically with all laws and regulations.

With regard to safeguarding the 1998 SU MPR, the president said that the SU MPR, which will decide the GBHN [Broad Outline of State Policy], will set the direction for the Indonesian nation in the 21st century. "The coming century will be full of challenges and opportunities," said the president.

We must overcome the challenges and use the opportunities in the most appropriate way for the sake of progress, prosperity and justice for all groups, levels, and classes in society.

Therefore, the chief of state continued, the people's representatives in the MPR must be able to think calmly and consult intelligently in the planning of the nation's future in the coming century.

The president pointed out that if the sociopolitical forces will fulfill their roles in the most appropriate way, they will have much influence on ensuring performance of the two big national duties. "In performing its function as a sociopolitical force, ABRI must without fail demonstrate understanding, without in any way detracting from its faithfulness to Pancasila [ideology of the Indonesian state] and the 1945 Constitution, which have never changed," the chief of state added.

Decentralization

The president also noted that the future strength of national development will be in the initiative and creativity of the Indonesian people themselves. "Therefore, we must gradually structure a government that is more widely deconcentrated and decentralized, particularly in the second-level regions," the president said. This policy will accompany policies of deregulation and debureaucratization in the economic sector as responses to the open world and free trade era that we will be entering.

However, the president continued, we must realize that deconcentration, decentralization, deregulation, and debureaucratization have their limits. "The limits are the nation's territorial wholeness as well as unity and integrity, along with our national sovereignty. We must protect these guidelines from violation by anyone," the president said.

He added that it is necessary to stress that no one should "fish in troubled waters" by, for example, conducting actions that would cause national disintegration, directly or indirectly. "Every nation has the right to protect itself, establish its unity, and uphold its honor against anyone, from within or without, who would break up that nation," the president said.

Adapt to Times

He said that although methods must be adapted to the times, defense and security approaches absolutely cannot be neglected in ensuring national unity and integrity. "I often warn that we must constantly protect and rejuvenate national unity and integrity," the president said.

"If we are careless, national unity and integrity will be shaken. This means that ABRI must always be alert to the seed of anything that could threaten national unity and integrity," the president explained.

The chief of state also pointed out that respect for basic human rights is not something new for ABRI. Basic human rights were intentionally incorporated into the Sapta Marga [Armed Forces Oath], Soldier's Oath, and the Eight ABRI Obligations, which are the guidelines for the thinking, attitude, and action of all ABRI personnel.

"This respect is also incorporated into the various ABRI Doctrines. Therefore steps need to be continued to rejuvenate ABRI spiritual guidelines, so that each member of ABRI will always be an example of respect for law and national discipline," the president said.

In the takeoff phase of the development of the country into a modern nation, the president continued, it is absolutely essential to have greater quality in the upholding of law and order and in national discipline. "We cannot waste any more time in the way we uphold law and a sense of justice in the handling of the various problems that arise in society," the president said.

POLRI must be the spearhead in this important task. There is no other way: We must enhance management of law and order, which is centered on POLRI as the state's law enforcement authority and which is increasingly skilled, clean, and respected.

The government understands that ABRI has done its utmost in performing its defense and security duty, while at the same time filling a role as a sociopolitical force in national development. "All of this has been done with a sense of responsibility in an atmosphere of limited budgets, because the government has given priority to the people's prosperity, in compliance with GBHN guidance," said the president.

The president added that if we have achieved the longest period of national stability in our history of independence, if we have established unity and integrity in a diverse nation, and if we have had success in achieving progress in development in a variety of ways, ABRI has made large and positive contributions to these things.

PANGAB's Report

In His report, PANGAB Gen. Feisal Tanjung said that the ABRI RAPIM, which was held for two days, 26 and 27 March, at ABRI Headquarters at Cilangkap, had as its purpose the evaluation of supervision, development, and use of ABRI capabilities and strength in the first two years of RENSTRA V [Fifth Strategic Plan]. This evaluation will be used as input to deciding subsequent ABRI policy and the direction of ABRI development.

In addition, the ABRI RAPIM had an important meaning because of its being conducted in the context of strengthening ABRI readiness for the 1997 General Election and the 1998 MPR General Session.

The PANGAB also reported on the results of the ABRI RAPIM and on the development of national stability, which has demonstrated that ABRI is increasingly strong, dynamic, and under control. Various forms of security disturbances, from within the country as well as from the outside, were resolved.

This success is because of increased stability in the unity between ABRI and the community and because of the active participation of all the people in supporting national development.

The PANGAB said that operational targets were achieved, with appropriate success. These included the destruction of terrorist groups in East Timor, Aceh, and

Irian Jaya; safeguarding of national waters and airspace; safeguarding of the APEC [Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation] Summit Conference; and efforts against disturbances of public security and order that emerged from a variety of backgrounds.

"Efforts to protect and improve national stability will continue with understanding and wisdom, guided by applicable laws," the PANGAB said.

On the basis of projected developments in the domestic and foreign strategic environment, the strategic pattern for RENSTRA V will continue to give more emphasis to maintenance of domestic security, increased supervision of public security and order, performance of ABRI's sociopolitical functions, and efforts to improve the quality of national resilience in every aspect of national life.

These efforts, the PANGAB said, will be reflected in the supervision and development of ABRI capabilities and strength in Jakarta and the provinces. Priority will be given to the intelligence, territorial, public security and order, and sociopolitical apparatus and to strategic strike units.

Participants in the ABRI RAPIM had earlier received guidance from several ministers in the Sixth Development Cabinet. Participants consisted of leaders and staff from ABRI Headquarters, the services, POLRI, and BAKORSTANAS [Agency for Coordination of Support for National Stability]. Also included were the commanders of the main operational commands and ABRI central executive boards.

After receiving participants in the ABRI RAPIM, President Suharto performed Friday prayers with them at the Baiturachman Mosque at the Palace. The schedule then continued with golf at the Matoa Golf Course, Cianjur, with Vice President Try Sutrisno also joining them.

Indonesian Election Not Discussed in ABRI Meeting

96SE0064B Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian
30 Mar 96 pp 1, 10

[FBIS Translated Text] Jakarta, 30 Mar (MERDEKA)—The ABRI [Indonesian Armed Forces] Leaders Meeting [RAPIM], which closed yesterday, did not discuss presidential or vice presidential candidates for the next term. Instead, ABRI expects that the mechanisms and processes that produce the president and vice president can be safeguarded.

"That is ABRI's big role, not naming ABRI's favorites, either this one or that one. Moreover, it would not be democratic if we mentioned them now," Lieutenant General Syarwan Hamid, ABRI KASSOSPOL [chief of Sociopolitical Staff] said in reply to reporters' questions at a press conference yesterday.

The purpose of the press conference was to describe the results of the ABRI RAPIM, which was attended by PANGAB [Armed Forces Commander] General Feisal Tanjung. The PANGAB left the room before the question-and-answer session to attend a special coordination meeting on political and security affairs.

Also present were ABRI KASUM [Chief of General Staff] Lieutenant General Soeyono, ASRENUM PANGAB [Assistant for General Planning to the PANGAB] Major General Tamlicha Ali, KABIA [Chief of ABRI Intelligence] Major General Syamsir Siregar, ASOP KASUM [Assistant for Operations to the KASUM] Rear Admiral Suratimin.

On that occasion, KASUM Soeyono also said that presidential and vice presidential candidates were not discussed during the ABRI RAPIM, which began on 25 March. "As I recall—and I did not fall asleep at all—I did not hear the subject discussed," he said.

Syarwan also said that ABRI always thinks far ahead, and this begins with looking at possible challenges to be faced in the next 5 to 10 years.

"On that basis, we prepare every capability to respond to those challenges. We hope those capabilities will be better than, and superior to, the challenges we project. We stay on the move. Because our capabilities stay on the move, ABRI is like that," the KASSOSPOL said.

Similarly, with regard to the general elections and the 1998 MPR [People's Consultative Assembly], ABRI has also projected things that may happen. "Therefore, as to the presidency and vice presidency, we did not discuss individuals," Syarwan said.

Reponding to the issue of honest and fair elections, the KASSOSPOL said that ABRI has long anticipated this matter. "Because the general election has not yet taken place, however, it is hard to prove whether words and actions will be the same. The coming elections must be better and of higher quality than previous elections," Syarwan said.

However, Syarwan said, there are consequences that must be faced by ABRI and everyone. "We must play according to the rules, and everyone must also act in acccordance with applicable guidelines and regulations," Syarwan said.

Is there a guarantee? "What we can say for the time being is yes, a human guarantee. It is not as easy as two plus two equals four. The name of that would be arrogance. We wholeheartedly intend to be good referees in the next election. Because it is not easy to say that other people will be clean, the consequence is that we need to be even cleaner," he said.

Political Party Victory

In reply to a reporter's question about a sociopolitical organization's statement that continuation of the New Order will be greatly determined by the position of the "single majority," Syarwan explained that under the macro development concept, a majority force is indeed required for sustainable development.

"Our obsession is that we want this development to be sustainable. According to our national history, that can be done only with a strong leadership, bolstered also by a strong basis of support. What the Constitution prohibits is a dictatorship by the majority," he said.

What would ABRIs position be if a political party wins?

I think if that happens, and it is in compliance with legal guidelines, you can answer for yourself.

If that happens, will the extended ABRI family be "in the political party's lane"?

That question is premature. Even such a victory is not certain. If a political party does win, we simply say "welcome" to anyone who wins according to the game rules.

Syarwan also said that ABRI always looks at the Indonesian nation as a family. "In the political structure, ABRI views the Indonesian nation as unified only if people are mentioned from GOLKAR [Functional Group], the PDI [Indonesian Democratic Party], and the PPP [Development Unity Party]. Law No. 20 mentions GOLKAR together with the other sociopolitical forces. That is an acknowledgment," Syarwan said.

He admitted, however, that in practice there are variations in viewpoint. "That it is not true of a big family like this alone. In your own family, are there not different views and nuances on the parts of father, mother, and siblings? Therefore, do not see a dichotomy' in ABRI," Syarwan said.

Touching on the matter of the "white group" [people who go into polling places but protest by abstaining from marking ballots], Syarwan said that ABRI desires that the mirroring of society and the nation that occurs only once every five years should involve all the people.

"We are sorry if there is still a GOLPUT. GOLPUT people will alway exist, of course, because people do not all have the same opinion. ABRI hopes, however, that people will clearly understand the meaning of the general election and will use their rights," Syarwan said.

Philippines

Philippines: Editorial Views U.S.-Japan Security Arrangements

BK3004115796 Manila THE PHILIPPINE STAR in English 24 Apr 96 p 8

[Editorial: "U.S.-Japan Security Arrangements"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] What a difference 50 years make. Half a century after Japanese officials surrendered to the U.S.-led Allied forces, an American president has signed a joint security declaration with the Japanese prime minister. U.S. President Bill Clinton reiterated what his defense officials had been saying — that the downsizing of their troops in the region has ended, and that henceforth, they will maintain 100,000 troops in the Asia- Pacific. This commitment was expected, particularly after the American maneuvers in the Taiwan Strait as a foil to Beijing's harassment of Taipei.

What Asian nations are watching is how the Japanese intend to carry out their end of the bargain under the pact — a commitment to consider a military role beyond their borders, five decades after their military adventurism ended in defeat. "With you here, Asia is more secure, and so is America," Clinton said, and of course he was speaking mainly for the Americans. Leaders of Asian nations that were occupied by the Japanese during the last world war may have another opinion about their feelings of security, but the Americans aren't asking.

Some may find it unfair to keep harping on sins and atrocities half a century old. Japan, after all, was also punished by two atomic bombs. In 50 years, the Japanese have not amended their U.S.-imposed pacifist constitution that discourages them from embarking on another war of expansion; they have in fact shied away from even multinational peacekeeping efforts. For five decades, the Japanese have been content to focus on economic reconstruction, leaving their external defense in the hands of the Americans. And when Japan became an economic powerhouse, it willingly spread its wealth around, becoming a fountain of humanitarian and development aid.

But looking back is one way of knowing what was and, more important, what can be. The Japanese have yet to rewrite their history books depicting themselves as victims rather than aggressors in the last war. Their lawmakers have yet to follow their prime minister's lead in apologizing for turning thousands of Asian women into sex slaves. Their government officials make slips of the tongue and deny previous atrocities overseas; it is to Japan's credit that such officials eventually resign or are fired from their posts.

Japan is the richest nation in this region. With $25 billion earmarked by the Japanese to support American troops over the next five years, it is to be expected that Washington would consider Tokyo its principal partner and Japan the linchpin of American policy in the region. There are those who say that if there is one country capable of aggression in this region, it isn't Japan, and that Tokyo in fact can help Washington contain the emerging threat.

But ugly memories die hard, and a residual distrust of a larger military role for Japan is inevitable among Asian nations. Still, 50 years do make a difference. Other Asian nations can only hope that this time, Japan will use its leadership for lasting peace.

Vietnam

SRV Article Criticizes U.S. Imposing Western Values on Vietnam

963E0013C Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese Dec 95 pp 36-40

["Imposing Values—A Shopworn Trick of Some Western Powers"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, former prime minister of Singapore, wrote in an article entitled "Asian Countries Need Political Stability": Democratic politics is an ideology used by the West to cope with communism. The West wants to impose their democracy and human rights as a measure to resolve all issues of all other nations, regardless of the differences in the historical background, traditions, cultural values, and economic situations between countries."

Recently, the prime minister of Malaysia, Mr. Mohamed, in an article entitled "The East Transcends the West," also remarked that Westerners cannot escape their superiority complex. "They still consider their values and their political as well as economic systems to be better than any countries'. It would not be too bad if they just stopped at that. However, it seems that they would not be satisfied until they have succeeded in forcing other states to accept their path. They insist that all countries must be democratic, but only in accordance with the Western concept of democracy, and that no nation may violate human rights, again according to their formal definition of human rights."

Why this strange phenomenon when human civilization is about to enter the third millennium?

A search for the historical source of this phenomenon is in order here. That source is none other than hegemonism, the desire of imperialism—especially the United States, a country that has benefited the most from the various international upheavals—to dominate the world.

Following the collapse of the socialist regimes in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, imperialism quickly effected a strategic reorientation, taking advantage of the internationalization and globalization process to "convert" the whole world to capitalism. This is an attempt to impose values, to "change" the world according to the colors and models of imperialism. This is also an effort to destroy the traditional values of nations and sovereign states and a condescending age-old trick of the powerful who are wont to use their wealth and fists to intimidate others.

However, history never complies with the order the United States wants to establish.

Mr. Harry Truman's promise to the "free world" in 1947 that he would encircle and smash the entire socialist bloc and the national liberation movement was not fulfilled. But the vision of a Western-style "free world" has continued to obsess Western politicians, who have used it as a compass for their activities in the political arena throughout the past few decades.

After failing in their attempt to impose colonialism (French colonialism in Vietnam is a case in point), imperialist powers switched to implementing neocolonialism, pretending to grant independence to a host of countries and building a number of alliances and unions (such as the French Union, British Union...). They hurriedly concluded numerous aid agreements in an attempt to cover up their sophisticated acts of banditry. In reality, this is a imperialist trick of "giving with one hand and taking back with the other."

In the case of the United States, neocolonialism and "the carrot and the stick" policy have in effect helped it boot out its allies from the former colonies and take over as the new ruler of these countries.

The U.S. "carrot" consists in the trick of wooing the former colonies and setting up a number of modern production and service establishments for its henchmen. Through these establishment, the United States would strengthen its capability to plunder and exploit, creating a belief that "those who follow America will become rich and happy"(!?). As for the "stick," it consists in deterrent acts and readiness to liquidate and overthrow anyone who intends to oppose the United States.

With this familiar trick, which is soothing and blatant at the same time, imperialist powers have promptly and grossly interfered in all internal affairs of other countries.

Along with "the carrot and the stick" and "the dollar and the bomb," imperialist ideologists have dished out a host of very well-coordinated theories to soothe and mislead public opinion, the most prominent of them being U.S.-style pragmatism, which has infiltrated into many countries including those endowed with an age-old civilization.

During the Cold War period, the propaganda mouthpieces of capitalism night and day blamed the communist "bogeyman" for "fomenting rebellion, causing trouble, practicing dictatorship and totalitarianism, committing aggression...." Therefore, the West had the responsibility to defend democracy and the freedom of man on the entire planet (!?).

All the most monstrous ways of life of contentious capitalism were described as the "ideal of freedom" and a lofty value for youth throughout the world to emulate. Capitalism used an impressive media system to direct targeted propaganda activities at socialist countries with the aim of disintegrating their ideology and eventually bringing down the entire bloc of East European countries and the (former) Soviet Union). In Nixon's words, "We must make the world clearly see the U.S. stand on international issues and believe in our ethical values."

Aside from the ideological attacks, since the end of World War II developed capitalist countries, in particular the United States, have also poured money into many nations (nearly $150 billion) in accordance with the following conclusion by Nixon: Economic and technical aid has yielded results (meaning *achieved victories*) 10 times as great as those brought about by military aid.

In the United States, for a long time now it has been determined that the second function of the educational system is "contributing to the success of foreign policy" by creating a global U.S. spiritual image that "the United States is the axis of the world wheel, that all interests and aspirations of other groups and countries must revolve round that axis." The Americans have calculated that each billion dollars of exports would create 25,000 more jobs. One half of the income of the 23 largest U.S. banks comes from external sources. Exports now account for 9 percent of the U.S. GNP. The United States makes a hullabaloo about the so-called "transborder civic duties of Americans."

The United States has fully exploited the UN forum and UN resolutions and has often used the label of "universal values" to compel many nations to do its bidding. It has resorted to both demagogy and deterrents while making blatant statements, as various U.S. Presidents have done, disregarding public opinion and trampling upon other nations' self-respect.

However, the question is: how should universal values be understood and dealt with?

We must admit that, to date, there still exist some values common to all mankind. At a time when production tends to be increasingly internationalized and imperialism gradually shifts to various forms of transnational conglomerates, there have arisen a number of issues of a global character, such as the trade, tariff, ecological and environmental, health care, epidemic control, and other issues....

But, in the final analysis, the existence of these universal values does not mean a negation of the particularity and specific characteristics of each state, each nation, each class, and each political regime.

In the immense world of value, definite criteria are also needed to distinguish between the values common to *all mankind* and those of the *bourgeoisie* and those of*socialism*. The highest criterion calls for an examination of actions to determine whether they are from people, for people, and for the cause of social development or not.

One can see that the *progressive* values of mankind could be absorbed and integrated into the wealth of socialist values. This is because the subject of socialist values is none other than the proletariat, a progressive force of our time, a force capable of representing the interests of the nation and working people as a whole. The proletariat has the right and capability to absorb all the humanitarian values that are compatible with the evolution of mankind and belong to both the occidental and oriental civilizations. Isn't Marxism a doctrine that has inherited all the theoretical quintessence of mankind?

However, we can not equate socialist values as well as capitalist values with those common to all mankind. When we say that the particular (that is, socialist values and capitalist values) includes factors and elements capable of bringing to the wealth of common values of mankind, we do not mean that the particular itself is everything and that it is considered to be the common or the universal. Therefore, we can definitely affirm that the values of the bourgeoisie are absolutely not the common values of all mankind.

If we delve into more substantive matters, we can see that even the issues of "liberty," "equality, and "humanity" once inscribed on the liberation banner of capitalism have now become discolored and their meaning have changed substantially. Worse still, according to Noam Chomsky, a well-known American scholar, "the terminology of politics has two typical meanings: one is its literal sense according to the dictionary, the other is defined in such a way as to serve the power (of the rulers).

Let us take the term "democracy" as an example. According to its common meaning, a democratic society is a society in which the people may participate in the management of their own affairs in a meaningful manner. But the political meaning of this term is totally different: it implies a system in which all decisions are made by various sectors of the business community and its affiliated groups. The masses are only "observers" and not "participants" as the top democracy theoreticians have explained.... The masses are allowed to approve the decisions of their superiors and to lend their support but not to interfere in various issues....

If the masses shed their indifference and start organizing and taking action, then that is no longer democracy. More accurately, that is a crisis of democracy, or, according to a proper use of terminology, that is a danger that must be overcome one way or another. In El Salvador, it was overcome by the death squads; in America, by indirect, more subtle measures." [quotation marks as published]

Noam Chomsky also stresses: "In fact, according to accepted usage, any term containing the word 'freedom' means something contradictory to its true meaning." "Strategic defense, quest for peace"—all these fancy terms have such contradictory meaning.

Mankind has finally come to realize that all the values that the United States imposed and will impose on other countries are nothing more than sham, contradictory, ambiguous values. In this day and age, with the Cold War over, confrontation between the two camps apparently a thing of the past, and capitalism having acquired a different status, capitalist politicians will undoubtedly become so truculent, arrogant, and reckless as to assert their "cause of imposing values" anywhere, any time.

Naturally, nations that have retained some conscience and self-respect never consider such enunciations to be the golden rule. That is why it is only normal that Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, Mr. Mohamed, and many others could no longer put up with it and had to give explicit, emphatic utterance to their feelings. Many other nations on the planet have not only found those "outmoded values" quite "unusable" but have also firmly and fiercely opposed them.

For Vietnam, people do not have to wait until now to realize how Americans have tried to impose their values on this country. For decades on end we had endured an armed and a cultural aggression waged by the United States. The only difference now is that today we have to cope with this aggression in a totally different situation: A large chunk of the East European socialist countries and the Soviet Union have collapsed; our country is in the process of switching to a new mechanism; our market-oriented economy and open-door policy have created many new situations; and after suffering failure for many years in imposing an embargo on Vietnam, the United States has normalized relations with us. That is the prerequisite and condition for fostering new development in relations between the two countries: it is also a good opportunity for us to make contact and mix with true friends around the world. However, we have also seen a wave that is at times simmering, quiescent and at times surging and raging: that is the wave of values rushing into our country from several directions, through several channels, and under several different forms. First, there were all kinds of "modern" commodities, "first-class" beer, "mesmerizing" soft drinks, "excellent," "unsurpassable," "ahead-of-time" electronic products, and so forth. Not allowed to put up a giant Coca Cola bottle in front of the [Hanoi] municipal opera house, they set them up everywhere, along with billboards advertising liquors of different brands from all countries. Large billboards advertising foreign cigarettes were displayed in great numbers along the main streets. Foreign proprietors focused on investing in hotels, restaurants, casinos, night clubs, dance-halls, clubs....

Mixed with goods are beautifully printed documents widely disseminated and distributed to everyone and every agency, extolling the new values and denying the old ones, insolently rejecting Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh thought and putting in their place the so-called theory of "civilization and intellect," "post-industrial era society," "information society".... and of this and that wave! What a fine mess!

Economically speaking, we can clearly see that there is an insidious plot to gradually and steadily raise people's needs to a very high level in the existing conditions of a socioeconomic system still in a very low state of development. People have become fond of spending, attaching importance to and craving for luxury goods. At first, a more lively atmosphere did appear in society, and the people's purchasing power did rise to a higher level. That is a noteworthy and encouraging aspect in a society that had become stagnant after a period of state subsidies. But, if we look carefully, we will see that there are many disturbing aspects. Now, people are constantly afflicted with anxiety and self-contradiction; money-hungry, they throw themselves into the quest for money, lavishly extolling its value. This would logically give rise to an angry reaction to a real state of society, in which people constantly experience dissatisfaction, feel that life is unfair and absurd, and feel like destroying everything.

In the *cultural field*, the infiltration and imposition of values are much more diversified and sophisticated. First of all, we must mention the offensive power of audio-visual means. Everyone can clearly see the good, beneficial side of these means, but we cannot make light of their bad, negative side. It has a direct and gradual impact and furtively affects all people anywhere and any time. Sometimes, it spreads impetuously and uncontrollably.

Radio broadcasting stations are the most effective and prevalent means. In the world, there are now 23 radio stations broadcasting in Vietnamese (it has been calculated that about four-fifths of the world's population can hear the Voice of America.)

Reactionary radio stations broadcast music interspersed with slanderous untruthful news reports and religious prayers of all kinds with the aim of exerting a demoralizing effect on listeners' psychology. Some families have sobbed convulsively after listening to the song "A Small Present for my Homeland" sung by Viet Dung and Xuan Son.

The crisis of illegally imported or copied video tapes from foreign television channels, along with hastily translated books and religious propaganda publications intended for all kinds of readers, has changed the aesthetic taste of a large segment of the masses and affected the thinking and sentiments of people in an unexpected manner. Violent movies and kungfu novels have sneaked into the study places of children in every family, affecting these youngsters to the point of prompting some school children to commit gruesome murders.

To oppose the trick of imposing foreign values, many countries have sought strength from their national inner force and have striven to use every means, every form of activity to preserve and develop their national traditions and quintessence. *Opposition* must go hand in glove with *building*; very often *building* and *prevention* must be carried out before opposition. In this area, there are some issues worth noting:

First, we must use social policy to exert an indirect and direct effect on the community in order to establish new standards and values. Social policy must become a tool capable of influencing the needs and vital interests of people so as to prevent too big a gap and excessive polarization in society.

Second, we must create strength for resistance from the mass movement at the grass-roots level, make use of many social forces to contain and prevent imposition of values, organize activities with the aim of attracting people to a healthy and pure environment.

Third, we must strengthen the leadership and managerial role of the state in all social activities and firmly maintain national sovereignty in economic and cultural exchanges and cooperation with foreign countries. Prompt and just punishments must be meted out to all violators.

Fourth, we must carry out research on and compile books about the principal system of national values and organize the study of these values (in all kinds of school); analyze the false values that are contradictory to the good morals and fine customs of our nation so as to put our youth on guard against them.

Fifth, we must take the initiative and make adequate investment so as to produce many valuable cultural products for society (under a preferential system). These products must be made easily and widely available to readers and viewers. By means of such products we will strengthen people's faith in the true, the good, and the beautiful; encourage them to treasure the national cultural values; and enable them to select the quintessence of mankind's culture. Only in this way will we be able to effectively resist the imposition of foreign values on us.

Footnotes

1. *Selected Works From 40 Years of Political Commentary by Lee Kuan Yew*, National Political Publishing House, 1994, p 243.

2. NHAN DAN, 2 November 1995.

3. Extracted from the book *1999: Victory Without War* by Nixon. THONG TIN CHUYEN DE (research and referent document), General Political Department of the Vietnam People's Army, issue no. 6-7, 1989, p 67.

4. Ibid., p 68.

5. Earl H. Fry, Stan A. Taylor, Robert S. Wood, *America—The Vincible: U.S. Foreign Policy for the Twenty-First Century*, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey 07632, 1994, pp 122-123.

6. Ibid.

7. Noam Chomsky, *What Does Uncle Really Want?* National Political Publishing House, Hanoi, 1995, pp 75-76.

8. Ibid.

SRV Considers Reducing Procedures To Promote Foreign Trade

BK2904140096 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 29 Apr 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Vietnam is reconsidering its laws and regulations to reduce administrative procedures and increase foreign trade. It is part of the draft law to be presented to the National Assembly for approval.

Foreign Trade Minister Le Van Triet said that if Vietnam wants to obtain an export turnover of $45 billion in the next five-year plan, Vietnam has to industrialize agriculture, forestry, and fishery. Rice, coffee, and cashew nut would be encouraged for export in the form of processed products. It is necessary to improve storage and packaging under international standard.

SRV: Scientific Cooperation Agreement Signed With Philippines

BK3004043196 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 29 Apr 96

[FBIS Translated Text] A Vietnam-Philippines agreement on scientific and technological cooperation was signed in Hanoi on 24 April between Mr. Dang Huu, the minister of industry and environment representing the SRV Government, and Mr. William Padolina, the secretary of science and technology representing the Philippine Government. Present at the ceremony were Philippine Ambassador Mrs. Tirona and representatives of the SRV Government Office and Foreign Ministry. The two ministers exchanged measures aimed at implementing those points already agreed upon within the framework of this agreement.

SRV: Politburo Official on Party Journal's Achievements, New Tasks

963E0013B Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese Dec 95 pp 3-6

[Speech by Nguyen Duc Binh, member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee: "To Be a Worthy Leading Theoretical and Political Journal"—at the symposium "Further Improve the Quality of the Party's Theoretical and Political Journal at Present Time" organized by the editorial staff of TAP CHI CONG SAN on 18 November 1995]

[FBIS Translated Text] First of all, I would like to welcome the fact that the Editorial Staff of TAP CHI CONG SAN is celebrating the 65th anniversary of the publication of the first issue of the Party's theoretical and political journal and the 40th anniversary of its regular publication by carrying out a practical activity—namely, organizing a meeting to exchange opinions with the aim of further improving the quality of TAP CHI CONG SAN at present time.

Over the past few years, along with the betterment of the Vietnamese press as a whole, TAP CHI CONG SAN has registered a marked improvement in both content and form. In particular, since last July, the journal has published two issues a month, doubling the number of articles it carries. This is a major effort at a time when there still remain numerous difficulties, probably the greatest one being distribution and funding. Thanks to its efforts, TAP CHI CONG SAN has continued to firmly maintain its central position in the system of Party newspapers and periodicals. Party organizations as well as leadership and research cadres of the party, state, and mass organizations at all levels, and the scientific and cultural circles have always considered the journal to be the orthodox, reliable voice of the party Central Committee. That faith stems from the fact that TAP CHI CONG SAN has successfully carried on the tradition of firmly preserving its partisan character and being serious in political and scientific matters, thereby guarding against mistakes in stance and viewpoint and preventing theoretical ambiguousness, even during serious political and ideological crises.

Regarding its content, TAP CHI CONG SAN has featured many more articles recapitulating the practical work of various localities, sectors, and mass organizations. The number of articles on ideological struggle that contribute to the defense of Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh thought, and the party line has increased markedly. And the journal has devoted an appropriate percentage of its content to the cultural and social domain, in particular literary and artistic critiques. On the occasion of major anniversaries, the journal has published a number of important articles by leaders of the party, state, and people's organizations. Its regular column "Understanding Concepts" has been welcomed by its readership, and the regular column "Ideological Life" still retains its thought-provoking character and effectiveness as it has shown for many years.

However, TAP CHI CONG SAN still has to make a greater effort in many respects to further raise its stature, reflect the scale, pace, and depth of the comprehensive national renovation undertaking, and respond to the wishes of cadres, party members, and readers from different walks of life.

What are the new factors—or the new challenges—to which TAP CHI CONG SAN, the party's theoretical and political journal, should pay special attention in actively striving to ceaselessly improve itself so as to better respond to the increasing demand of the party and its readership? In my opinion, there are *some factors* that the journal should take into consideration:

First, *the tasks prescribed for the party's theoretical work and political leadership at present time are extremely difficult and complex*. The Eighth Party Congress, for which the entire party (and eventually the entire people) are preparing, will provide the necessary answers regarding the path for and the method of taking industrialization and modernization one step forward, thereby enabling the country to advance steadily and get ready to "take off" in the 21st century. However, there are still many difficulties and complexities in the theoretical respect. This is because carrying out industrialization and modernization along the line of socialist orientation and by means of a multisectorial economy that operates according to the market mechanism and open-door policy and under the state management is creating and will surely continue to give rise to a host of new problems. Meanwhile, the obstacles are by no means insignificant: they stem from both our backwardness in theoretical standard and the possibility and danger of our becoming disoriented in the face of "novel" theories and particularly under the effects of the distortion by bad and wrong ideologies and of the opposition and sabotage by reactionary forces.

Second, *the level of perception of cadres at all echelons has improved significantly after 10 years of renovation and the open-door policy; the reader's demand is also more exigent than before*. That can be clearly seen through this phenomenon: In recent years, political theory courses as well as conferences to study party resolutions showed that our contingent of cadres of various categories and at various levels no longer perceive party and state viewpoints and policies in a passive manner as they did in the past. Now, they perceive them in a more active fashion, putting to use their political knowledge tested by trials and throbbing practical experiences in the renovation undertaking, and comparing their perception with information in the field of social science and with reality in foreign countries.

Third,*over the past few years the system of newspapers and periodicals in our country has become substantially more diversified and richly variegated. The number of publications has increased, as have the publishing frequency and pages of numerous papers; layout has become more attractive; and quality has steadily improved. Many papers and magazines of various sectors and mass organizations have dealt, to a certain extent, with common issues at the viewpoint and theoretical level, especially in articles recapitulating on practical experiences.* Those in charge of the party's newspapers and magazines understand better than anyone else the depth of those challenges.

So, where is the "way out"? How can we overcome those challenges? Naturally, each newspaper and journal still has to strictly adhere to its own guiding principles, objectives, and character. On this basis, they should make investment and ponder over ways to improve both the content and form of their publications in order to enhance their quality.

To make TAP CHI CONG SAN a truly leading theoretical and political journal, worthy of being a theoretical and political organ directly subordinate to the party Central Committee, there should be even greater efforts. The journal should not stop at being merely a propaganda tool devoted to disseminating resolutions, although that is still an extremely important task. Instead, it should become *the collective organizer* of theoretical research, practical recapitulation, and in-depth theoretical and practical education and study of party and state lines and policies. It should also effectively participate in the creative application of Marxism-Leninism to the struggle in defense of Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh thought, and the party's line.

With regard to the way to prepare TAP CHI CONG SAN, I think that greater attention should be paid to *organizing each issue of the journal, from devising editorial plans for each year and each issue to preparing and writing articles according to the editorial staff's specific requirements*. Concretely speaking, on the basis of party resolutions and major state policies, and from the prominent problems arising from economic realities and social management, and from the ideological life of cadres, party members, and all society, TAP CHI CONG SAN should select important and pressing issues as subjects for research and exchange of opinions and report the results of such research in the journal. In addition to the regular columns, *each issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN should focus on a single theme*, devoting 50 percent of the pages to its coverage, for example, dealing with it in a relatively systematic and comprehensive manner, and delving into it to a certain depth, so as to reach valuable political and practical conclusions conducive to both perception and the guidance of practical activities.

If we can do that, we will reap the following *benefits*:

First, *we will be able to overcome the separation of the service to direct political tasks (that is, republication or dissemination of resolutions) from the theoretical and practical requirements* (despite the publication of articles by comrade leaders or a group of articles about the activities of a locality, a sector, or a number of grassroots organizations); from the *militant character* (purely critical articles, especially articles criticizing theses that bear little relevance to the majority of readers); and from the *pure requirement of information*. If the journal concentrates on delving deeply into a certain subject, each of its articles would contain an analysis of or a debate about practical experiences and lessons of the world, using the party's theory and viewpoint, while pointing out the baseless character of the erroneous ways of understanding. Each issue of the journal would have a strong impact and cause a certain reverberation in society.

Second, *We will be able to gather many authors at one time*, forming a collective forum of the comrade party and state leaders, of cadres directing practical work in various sectors and localities, of cadres in charge of theoretical and professional research, and of people doing information and documentation work. In that collective undertaking, each contributor will have to acquire a profound understanding of theories, lines, real situation, historical experiences, and material of foreign countries, and different opinions, implementing the motto "listen to others' voices, read others' writings before writing for others to read." Such articles will certainly be much more profound, reasonable, and vivid than those penned "on order" that have been published until now (a practice that makes work rather difficult for the journal while the authors themselves sometimes write chiefly because they have the responsibility to do so). This approach will also spare the journal the trouble of having to collect a variety of articles such as investigative reports, recapitulation of practical work, writings about the ideological struggle.... With this new organizational method, the editors of the journal would become "co-authors" of each article and a "bridge" between writers, and would be able to capture the crux of a subject and all the different aspects relating to the main theme.

Third, *all readers in different positions would be able to share the same thought, participate in the research into each main theme, and re-examine their own perception*, so as to supplement the incomplete, rectify the deviant, shake off the erroneous or backward, and so forth. Moreover, readers would be able to make suggestions and further exchange opinions on certain points that are different from the articles published. In other words, TAP CHI CONG SAN would become an informal theory and politics class for cadres. If this is done, everyone would look forward to reading each issue of the journal.

Finally, in that way, TAP CHI CONG SAN would be able to bring into full play its own strength to develop a distinctive characteristic that no other publications or periodicals can easily acquire.

Of course, I understand that it would take considerable effort to achieve this aim. The most important thing is to correctly select a main theme and treat issues in an appropriate manner; that is, not to deal with them too generally or too specifically. In each theme, there should be theoretical and practical "situations." Along with this, there is the task of organizing contributors. The journal must pick those contributors who are really enthusiastic, motivated, and capable of conducting research and making suggestions. The best thing to do is organize for contributors to exchange views in advance on the main topics of a theme, to make fact-finding trips together, and to give each other the necessary material one has acquired....

Proceeding in this direction, TAP CHI CONG SAN would find the amount of its work multiplied manyfold. It would have to form a broad network of contributors encompassing many sectors and domains, both at the center and in localities. The theoretical standard and practical knowledge of its cadres must be improved, and their work style must be more dynamic in order to assist writers. Organizational work concerning each issue of the journal and all issues in one year must also be more scientific and planned more strictly. Relations between the journal and integrated advisory agencies, scientific organs, and party committee echelons of various sectors and localities will have to be further expanded and closer. However, to continue its glorious tradition and firmly maintain the party's trust, the TAP CHI CONG SAN must certainly surge forward and unceasingly renovate its personnel and organizational and operating method in order to constantly raise the journal's quality.

In my capacity as a contributor and a regular reader of TAP CHI CONG SAN, I would like to make some suggestions so that the comrades working at the journal and contributors may discuss together.

With regard to the **direction and tasks of TAP CHI CONG SAN in the coming years**, I would like to stress the *most important ones* as follows:

In the immediate future, from now until mid-1996, the journal must concentrate its resources on and devise specific plans for satisfactorily organizing the contribution of opinions to the elaboration of the documents to be presented to the Eighth National Party Congress. This is a very important task of our party to which the journal is dutybound to contribute most actively. In carrying out this task, *on the one hand*, the journal should feature the opinions of veteran cadres, scientific workers, writers and artists, personalities, and people of different walks of life including overseas Vietnamese. *On the* *other hand*, it should attach special importance to reporting the opinions, discussions, and suggestions by party congresses of various localities and sectors.

After the eighth party congress has issued its resolutions, TAP CHI CONG SAN should carry series of articles aimed at disseminating and studying various congress documents to help create a high level of unanimity about ideology and viewpoint in the entire party and people, concretize and quickly introduce the congress resolutions to life. To do so, the journal must make preparations before the congress takes place.

All this work must be closely linked with the recapitulation of practical activities and the ideological and theoretical struggle. The process of making suggestions to the congress documents as well as the dissemination of the congress resolutions cannot be separated from the real situation and the experience gained from the practical activities of party organizations, various sectors, echelons, and mass organizations. There can be no avoiding criticizing and rectifying deviant viewpoints and struggling in a frank and principled manner against slanderous and reactionary theses.

The task imposed on TAP CHI CONG SAN is a very weighty one. I ardently hope that you will make an effort, stay united, and work together to find ways to fulfill that task with good results.

SRV: Symposium on Improving Party Journal at Present Time

963E0013D Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese Dec 95 pp 61-62

[Report by P.V.: "Symposium on 'Further Improving the Quality of the Party's Theoretical and Political Journal at Present Time'"]

[FBIS Translated Text] To mark the 65th anniversary of the publication of the first issue of the party's theoretical and political journal (1930-1995) and the 40th anniversary of the regular publication of TAP CHI HOC TAP - TAP CHI CONG SAN (1955-1995) in a practical manner, the editorial staff of TAP CHI CONG SAN recently organized a symposium with the theme "Further Improving the Quality of TAP CHI CONG SAN at Present Time."

Among the participants were representatives of the Ideology and Culture Department of the party Central Committee, the Culture and Information Ministry, the Vietnam Journalists Association [VJA], and some newspapers and magazines at the central echelon and in Hanoi. Also on hand were a large number of VJA members and TAP CHI CONG SAN editors. Comrade Nguyen Duc Binh, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, attended and delivered an important speech (see full text of his speech in this issue).

Opening the symposium, Assistant Professor Nguyen Phu Trong, MA, member of the party Central Committee, editor in chief of TAP CHI CONG SAN, addressed the audience. He briefly recalled the historical tradition and development process of the journal and its principal contributions to the cause of national renovation over the past 10 years. He stressed: Since July 1995, in compliance with a decision of the Political Bureau and Secretariat Standing Committee, TAP CHI CONG SAN has been published twice monthly. This is an important turning point marking the maturation of the journal; at the same time, it constitutes a great challenge for the journal's leadership and cadres. A heartening fact is that work has continued to proceed smoothly and has become gradually well organized; circulation has not decreased; the journal's content has been diversified and its form has become increasingly elegant and attractive. The articles and features carried by the journal this year belong to three main groups:

The first group, which focused on delving deeply into and bringing out the basic theoretical issues of Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh thought, socialism and the path to socialism in Vietnam; explained and demonstrated the theoretical foundations of the party's and state's important resolutions and policies; and linked propaganda and educational work with major national anniversaries.

The second group, with which the journal actively participated in recapitulating practical work and supplementing, refining, and developing the party line in the columns devoted to research, exchange of opinions and experience, investigation....

The third group, with which the journal took part in a timely and relatively regular manner in the current ideological struggle.

TAP CHI CONG SAN had held a conference of contributors from North, Central, and South Vietnam, and had taken notes of useful suggestions made by readers in every part of the country.

Comrade Nguyen Phu Trong also frankly pointed to the limitations, weaknesses, and deficiencies of the journal. They are: Articles and features have not yet been commensurate with the current stature of the national renovation undertaking; there have been few major articles dealing with theoretical and practical issues; and there still is a lack of effective investigative reports aimed at promptly discovering deviant tendencies for rectification, or practically supplementing party and state lines and policies. Articles devoted to the ideological struggle have not been comprehensive; at times arguments have not yet been sound and convincing. There have been mistakes here and there in a number of articles (including mistakes in content). The journal has not yet mobilized to the fullest its best contributes.

In addition, Comrade Nguyen Phu Trong pointed out the major features of the editorial orientation of TAP CHI CONG SAN from now until the Eighth Party Congress. He sincerely called for the assistance and cooperation of various localities, sectors, newspapers, radio stations, and friendly magazines. He expressed his hopes of receiving the regular attention, care, and guidance of the various leadership echelons so that the journal may make progress and fulfill its tasks, thereby deserving its traditional status of being the party's "ideological and theoretical" banner.

Many opinions expressed at the symposium affirmed the notable maturation of TAP CHI CONG SAN over the past few years, especially since the journal began to appear twice monthly. Comrade Tran Huu Tien (editor in chief of the journal NGHIEN CUU LY LUAN [Theoretical Research]) stressed: "This is a highly commendable and admirable effort." Comrade Nguyen Thac Han (of the journal DAN VAN [Proselytizing]), held that "what is worth emulating in TAP CHI CONG SAN is the art of maintaining its circulation of nearly 50,000 a month, under the current conditions of a very tight budget of the party." Comrade Tran Duc Luong (deputy editor in chief of NHAN DAN) brought out the welcome phenomenon that, recently, in many places, district and village party committee secretaries and people's committee chairmen, and especially business executives have paid great attention to reading TAP CHI CONG SAN. Comrade Do Ba (acting editor in chief of the journal THONG TIN LY LUAN [Theoretical Information]) opined: "We like very much to learn from the experience of TAP CHI CONG SAN in writing and ordering copy relating to the ideological struggle."

Comrade Vo Tu Thanh (head of the Press Office of the party Central Committee's Ideology and Culture Department) made the following evaluation: "Among the 240 journals published nationwide, TAP CHI CONG SAN still retains its orthodox, dignified position. Recently, its quality has improved, especially the quality of the articles in the domain of ideological struggle. Since the journal became a bimonthly, although the work load has increased, the quality of its articles has not only been maintained but has also improved in some respects." Comrade Nguyen Hong Co (deputy editor in chief of the journal XAY DUNG DANG [Party Building]) welcomed the holding of this symposium and contributed his experience in organizing distribution and balancing income and expenditure. Some opinions pointed to the TAP CHI CONG SAN's limitations that should be overcome and recommended that the journal pay greater attention to recapitulating practical work. Some problems may be dealt with in one or several articles published in several issues. In the current market mechanism, the journals should concentrate its resources on reviewing the issue of party building in both the theoretical and practical fields.

After that, the symposium engaged deeply in an exchange of opinions on three issue:

The first issue, which drew the attention of many, is how to improve the quality of TAP CHI CONG SAN? Comrade Trinh Cu (a veteran specialist of the journal) said briefly that "the journal's quality is first and foremost the theoretical quality." But what should the "theoretical character of the journal" be? Comrade Nguyen Thien Nhan (deputy editor in chief of TAP CHI CONG SAN) asserted: "We must use Marxism-Leninism as the foundations and apply it creatively in accordance with the stand of the working class to clarify the issues cropping up in the cause of our country's revolution. Theory must be closely linked with practice. Theory in the journal must be different from that of the specialized magazines. That theory still has to selectively take in the viewpoints of other social sciences. The journal's theoretical character must be closely linked with its political character.

How can the journal's quality be improved in the current situation? Comrade Trinh Cu said: "On our party's cultural and political level that has been basically elevated, TAP CHI CONG SAN should work in such a way as to further enhance it. Only in that way will the journal be able to satisfactorily perform its functions as a theoretical and political organ of the party Central Committee.... The journal must stand firm on its own feet in the new mechanism."

An issue relating to TAP CHI CONG SAN's quality is "militancy." How should "militancy" be understood? According to Comrade Vu Hien (deputy editor in chief of the journal), this is an "attribute" of TAP CHI CONG SAN, an ability of the revolutionary press." On his part, Comrade Nguyen Van Loc (former member of the journal's editorial staff) maintained that militancy consists in the struggle against and criticism of erroneous viewpoints that at times belong to our internal ranks and at times to the enemy, especially when particularly important events occur. However, raising militancy is no easy task. According to Comrade Le Xuan Vu (former chief of the Culture and Social Affairs Section of the journal), to raise militancy, the writer must first of all "be "himself," "be the party," and "be the people"; the writer must have vast knowledge; and finally, there should also be a commander, a person playing "the role of conductor," and sometimes a "general must take charge."

A type of article that TAP CHI CONG SAN has for some time striven to improve but has not yet obtained the expected results is the "investigative" article. Regarding this problem, Comrade Doan Dinh Hue (editor of the journal's Economic Section) raised four points worth noting: 1. Work conditions and means should be improved; 2. The fear of causing friction and confrontation should be overcome; 3. Special importance should be attached to the type of investigative article according to its scientific significance; 4. Investigative articles should be scheduled for early publication, otherwise, their timeliness will be lost.

The second major issue is strengthen and broaden the ranks of contributors. Comrade Xuan Hai (deputy chief of the journal's Party Building Section) brought up four very fundamental tasks. He stressed the tasks of mapping out a strategy for the use of contributors and creating proper conditions for editors to introduce and make extensive contact with contributors. To this end, the task of attending symposiums and conference should not be reserved for the leadership only. Work style should be improved to let contributors know early whether their articles would be used or not.

In response to the question, "Why is it that there have not been more articles by top party and state leaders?" Comrade Van Duc (deputy chief of the journal's Culture and Social Affairs Section) cited two main causes: On the part of the editorial staff, the majority of the editors are still hesitant, reluctant to approach and contact high-level leaders. This is due to their still limited capability to detect and develop issues, to draft outlines, and to make suggestions on the content of articles. It is also due to their inability to closely monitor the activities in the domains for which they are responsible, and due to insufficient information (they have little chance of going abroad and have limited knowledge); that is why they are not active in raising issues and suggesting that comrade leaders write about them.

On the part of high-level leaders, it is partly because they are too busy with official business and partly because a favorable mechanism has not yet been created for TAP CHI CONG SAN editors to contact them (it is often very difficult to arrange meetings through the leaders' secretaries, or some secretaries still flinch from work). Some comrade leaders are still reluctant to write for the journal, or somewhat lack interest in its work, a common task of the entire party.

The last issue, which is in fact the most important, is consolidate and build the contingent of the journal's editorial cadres. Comrade Nguyen Van Loc recalled a statement by General Nguyen Chi Thanh: "Doing theoretical work is a silent but courageous and complicated task. It is a very difficult task...." For this reason, according to Comrade Nguyen Van Loc, TAP CHI CONG SAN editors, should, along with enhancing their political quality and virtue, ceaselessly study and improve their editorial knowledge, ability, and profession in order to edit, organize editing, and write copy in such a way as to meet the journal's requirements.

After Comrade Nguyen Duc Binh's important address, the symposium concluded in an intimate, open atmosphere.

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